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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Twenty Pages

HARVARD AND B.U.
ARE TO EXTEND
RESEARCH FIELDPolitics, Languages, His-
tory, Art, and Natural
Science on the ListBOTH UNIVERSITIES
MAKE ANNOUNCEMENTSValuable Two-Year Program
Made Possible Under Special
Grants and Awards

Harvard and Boston University in separate announcements today make known extensive plans for pure research which its professors under special grants will carry on during the next two years in the fields of politics, languages, history, art and natural science.

Important studies in these particular branches—research devoid of partisan interest or personal bias—are made possible under these awards, including such assignments as that of John Dickinson, lecturer in Government to investigate party alignments on political issues in Congress, and Edward W. Forbes, director of the Fogg Art Museum, study paintings by X-ray, grants to 28 Harvard professors under the Milton Fund were announced this morning.

Research work in chemistry and in astronomy will be undertaken next year by Professors Lewis A. Brigham and Lyman C. Newell of the Boston University College of Liberal Arts, who have been granted leave of absence by the trustees of the university. Professor Brigham has been awarded leave for the next two academic years, and Professor Newell, for the coming year.

Will Go to Lick Observatory
Professor Brigham will spend his leave at the Lick observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Calif., and at the University of California, Berkeley. He will work with the staff of the Lick observatory in working out problems the nature of which have not been announced.

Professor Newell will travel in this country and in Europe. He will make a tour of a large number of American universities, studying the chemistry departments, and will conduct research work in Washington, Paris and at Oxford, devoting attention to the history of chemistry. While in Europe he will visit in connection with his studies, the universities of France, Switzerland and Southern Germany.

The allotments for research at Harvard exceed \$49,000 for 1926-27, and total approximately \$11,000 for the following year. Harvard received the legacy, yielding an annual income of about \$50,000, from William F. Milton of the class of '58 in the spring of 1924. Among the other grants for the ensuing two years are the following:

Many Other Grants
Louis C. Gray, professor of mining geology, to construct a machine for the preparation of highly polished surfaces for microscopical investigation.

David M. Little Jr., tutor and instructor in English, for making photostatic copies of the letters and manuscripts of the eighteenth century English actor and dramatist, in preparation for a definitive biography of Garrick with some particular reference to the history of the stage of that period.

John L. Lewis, professor of English, for a more thorough study and preparation for publication of a notebook by S. T. Coleridge, kept during the years of his highest literary activity.

Charles B. Gulick, Elliot professor of Greek literature, to make copies, photographic and otherwise, of two manuscripts of Athenaeus, one of which is in Florence and the other in Paris. The results of this study will be incorporated in the applicant's edition of Athenaeus.

Charles H. Haskins, Gurney professor of history and political science, for the preparation of a book entitled "Studies in the History of Medieval Culture." This volume will be parallel to the applicant's "Studies in the History of Medieval Science," published in 1924.

Grinnell Jones, associate professor of chemistry, to permit him to continue with his researches connected with the electrical conductivity of solutions.

Kiersey Lake, Winn professor of ecclesiastical history, for the preparation of typewritten copies of old records, to secure photographs, in the archives of Mounts Athos and Patmos.

Kirtley F. Mather, associate professor of physiology, to pay the salaries of a draftsman, stenographer and statistician, whose assistance is necessary for the completion of a treatise concerning the "Physiology of South America."

Continuance of History of Harvard
Samuel E. Morison, professor of history, for two years, to defray various expenses connected with the preparation of a continuous history of Harvard from its foundation to the present time. The applicant has been appointed historian of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Harvard, and proposes to prepare a history of about four volumes, to be completed by 1936.

William H. Pickering, assistant professor of astronomy, emeritus, to defray expenses incurred in making computations and drawings in connection with Professor Pickering's researches on Mars and the Moon.

Harlow Shapley, Paine professor of practical astronomy and director of the Harvard College Observatory, for two years, to defray expenses

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 4)

Now You'll Know What
Laundry Check Says

By the Associated Press
San Francisco, March 16—A KEY that will enable the Occidental to decipher and understand the hieroglyphics of the Chinese language is claimed as the 40-year achievement of J. Endicott Gardner, interpreter and translator for the Customs and Immigration Department here.

The key is a book of 150 pages. In it are classified the 3227 root words from which the Chinese language of 44,444 words and characters is formed. Mr. Gardner classified the words both by the sound of their ending, phonetically, and by the number of marks in the character.

TIENTSIN PORT
CLOSED TO SAVE
IT FROM ATTACKSo Says Kuominchun Official
in Explaining Action—
Taku Issue Discussed

By Special Cable
PEKING, March 16—Marshal Feng Yu-shiang's forces of the Kuominchun, or people's army, have never closed Tientsin port to ordinary peaceful shipping, though they have taken the necessary steps to prevent the attacking Fengtien forces from proceeding up the river, stated an official diplomatic representative of the Kuominchun, in an interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

If the foreign powers will act so as to insure Fengtien warships and transports to withdraw from the approaches to Tientsin, the Kuominchun will immediately withdraw all restrictions and not ask even peaceful ships entering the harbor to be detained.

Mines Removed
Self-preservation required the Kuominchun to keep the Fengtien warships and transports from coming up the river to attack Tientsin, the spokesman continued. For this purpose, guns were placed on the Taku forts and the channel was mined.

From the first day arrangements were made permitting peaceful ships to enter, upon identification, and upon evidence that they carried no enemy soldiers. The mines have now been removed from the channel, as it is necessary to permit the passage of peaceful ships.

The Kuominchun has no animus against foreigners generally or any particular power. It asks only that the foreign powers maintain strict neutrality in the present trouble. If foreigners force the Kuominchun to withdraw its Tientsin defenses against the Fengtien attack without simultaneously insisting that the Fengtien warships withdraw so that there will be no Fengtien attack, foreigners would be helping the Fengtien forces against the Kuominchun, said the Kuominchun spokesman.

The Taku Incident
Concerning the recent exchange of firing between the Taku forts and the Japanese destroyers the spokesman explained that the incident was due to a misunderstanding on both sides. Arrangements had been made for one destroyer to enter the harbor at 10 in the morning. At 4 in the afternoon, two destroyers tried to go up the river. The fort fired a warning shot and the Japanese ships replied with machine guns.

The Kuominchun expressed regret at the incident and casualties, and hoped it would be settled amicably. The Japanese also expressed the same hope, and the matter is now being adjusted between the authorities in Tientsin.

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Senate Committee Assures
Early Action on Radio BillChairman Watson of Interstate Commerce
Board of Upper House Ready for It

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 16—The White Radio Regulation Bill, approved by the House by a vote of 218 to 124, will receive early consideration by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, according to James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, chairman of the committee. The measure as it was sent to the Senate Committee from the House was in substance unchanged as recommended from the House Committee.

The important change in the bill, inserted while the act was being considered by the House sitting as a committee of the whole, was an amendment offered by Thomas L. Blanton (D.), Representative from Texas, which would have applied the federal slander laws to radio-casting. This addition to the measure failed to muster sufficient strength on final consideration and was stricken from the bill by a vote of 287 to 57. The objection to the amendment was that it was inadequately drafted.

It was indicated by several senators on the Interstate Commerce Committee that the White measure would be "considerably rewritten" before it was sent to the Senate for consideration. It was stated that provision for adequate protection against slander in radio-casting would be incorporated and that anti-monopoly sections of the bill would be extended.

What Bill Requires
The bill as it went to the Senate requires the obtaining of a license from the Secretary of Commerce for the use or operation of any radio-casting apparatus by any person, firm or corporation in interstate or foreign commerce or where within a state its effect of transmission would be to interfere with interstate or foreign commerce. The Secretary of Commerce is also authorized to classify stations and operators, assign wavelengths, determine locations and classes of stations, establish five areas or zones to be served and to make regulations to prevent interference between stations.

The bill sets up a commission of five members, appointed by the President, which would be known as the Federal Radio Commission. It would sit in Washington at the call of its chairman. Each of the five zones would be represented by one member on the commission. The commission would act as an advisory board to the Secretary of Commerce on radio matters. Compensation for the commissioners is limited to \$25 a day for a maximum of 120 days in one year.

The President is empowered in time of war to order the closing of any radio station and to suspend or amend any regulations applying to any or all of the stations. All paid for matter must be announced as such. The secretary of commerce can grant licenses for a period of five years, which can be renewed. He is authorized to revoke licenses for proper cause at any time. Mandatory revocation is provided for in particular cases.

Monopoly Laws Applicable
All laws relating to monopolies and agreements in restraint of trade are made applicable in terms to the radio industry in the White bill. The giving of rebates or other preference by common carriers prohibited by the Interstate Commerce Acts, apply to the common carriers engaged in transmission by radio. The provisions of the Clayton Trust Act are made applicable to radio companies. The Secretary of Commerce in granting licenses for foreign communication is empowered to impose such terms and conditions as may be imposed on cable companies under the cable landing license act.

The bill also contains a prohibition against radio companies acquiring ownership or control of wire companies, or of wire companies acquiring control of radio companies engaged in foreign communication. By this provision it is proposed to preserve competitive conditions between cable and radio in trans-oceanic transmission.

The bill has various provisions designed to protect ship communications and especially signals of distress from interference. The Federal Radio Commission is expected to act as a check upon any arbitrary or improper exercise of power by the Secretary of Commerce. Further the measure provides that appeals may be taken from the decisions of the Secretary of Commerce to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

In explaining the provisions of the measure and their operation, Wallace H. White Jr. (R.), Representative from Maine, frankly asserted that the bill did not meet all the possible requirements of radio regulation legislation. It was an initial step in that direction, he explained, and as such he expressed the belief that it was a desirable progression.

"Your committee has no illusions concerning this bill," Mr. White stated. "We have given too long and too thoughtful consideration to this subject to permit the belief in our own minds that this is the last word in radio legislation. We do not assert that the difficulties which confront us, the congestion which exists, the unwarranted groupings of stations, the complaints arising from the distribution of wavelengths and from the use of power are inevitable under existing law, which gives no powers commensurate with the problem. We give our confident assurance that the pending measure confers authority and imposes duties which should bring great public good."

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 16—Times, standards of values and ideas of precedence change, even in this conservative old country.

Today's Morning Post, the recognized organ of the upper classes, contains this formal announcement: "The critics' circle has invited Charles Chaplin to be the guest of honor at the annual dinner to be held in London on May 31. The second guest of honor will probably be the Lord Chief Justice."

ANCIENT COUNTRY
STORE CATCHES THE
EYE OF FORD AGENTColonial Village at Sudbury
May Contain Old Structure
From Cumberland, R. I.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 16 (AP)—William Taylor of Sudbury, Mass., agent for Henry Ford in the purchase of colonial curios, is expected to recommend that his chief purchase a quaint country store in the town of Cumberland, near here, to be added to the projected Ford colonial village at Sudbury.

Last week Mr. Taylor announced his intention of bidding at the sale of the old Diamond Hill schoolhouse to be disposed of by the Cumberland town authorities at an early date. While visiting the Diamond Hill district, he inspected the country store conducted by William G. Howe, and expressed the opinion that it would make a desirable addition to the Ford collection of colonial buildings.

Mr. Howe is a lineal descendant of the Howe family who established the Wayside Inn at Sudbury, purchased by Mr. Ford some time ago. Mr. Taylor will spend the next 10 days in Cumberland vicinity looking over old buildings. The country store is more than 100 years old.

There's Loving Care as He Sprinkles These Boston Garden Blooms



Edward T. Gray of Boston Greenhouse Staff Appears Well Pleased With His Floral "Family"

FREE PORT BILL
SUPPORT GIVENBoston Retail Trade Board
Lists Benefits Through
Zone Provisions

Establishment of a free port within the port of Boston—a reservation in which goods imported from foreign countries may be held until payment of duty or shipment out of the country—was urged before the Massachusetts House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means today.

Arguing in favor of the establishment of a free port, Daniel Bloomfield, representing the Retail Trade Board, listed many advantages which local merchants would derive from it. He explained that the business men of Boston import large quantities of merchandise each year, much of which is not up to specifications. In the event that the customs duty has been paid before examination of the goods is made, the merchants have difficulty in adjusting the matter with the sellers. The use of a bonded warehouse does not satisfactorily solve the problem, he said.

Luke D. Mullen, Representative from Charlestown, was among those who introduced the original petition, which was favorably reported by the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, urged that the Ways and Means Committee report the bill, even if in an amended form. He suggested that since so much support for the bill is manifested, the Committee on Ways and Means iron it into a suitable form. He called attention to the approval given the project by William F. Williams, Commissioner of Public Works, a practical engineer. He said that plenty of funds would be available in the event the plan secures the approval of the Legislature.

Abbott B. Rice, Senator from Newton, quoted Governor Fuller as being emphatically in favor of the proposition.

F. McSorley, representing 100 importers and steamship companies, addressed the committee and placed the mon record in favor of the free port. Frank Bourne, a free port expert, who has just returned from an investigation of free ports in Europe, spoke in favor of the bill. W. W. Lufkin, collector of the Port of Boston, addressed the committee in favor of a free port.

FIREARMS IN MAIL
OPPOSITION UPHOLD

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The House Post Office Committee today approved bills to exclude pistols, fraudulent devices and lottery paraphernalia from the mails. The action is in line with the Post Office Department's program to help combat crime.

Forces Line Up for Hearings
on 30-Year 'El' Extension BillCommittee Favorably Reports Measure With
Stipulation of Dividend Reduction

Hearings on the bill extending public control of the Boston Elevated Railway for 30 years and reducing the common stock dividend from 6 to 5 per cent will probably be begun next week by the Massachusetts Legislature's Committee on Ways and Means, following the favorable report of the Committees on Metropolitan Affairs and Street Railways, read into the House record today by George Louis Richards, Representative from Malden.

If the State decides to continue its control and partial subsidy of the railway for so long a period as 30 years, it is interpreted to mean that one of the most important and far-reaching steps in public administration of a utility ever consummated in Massachusetts will have been taken.

Similarly, the recommended dividend reduction from 6 to 5 per cent, which is contingent upon the stockholders' consent, is regarded as a significant step toward more drastic control of the dividends which public utilities are allowed to pay.

The two-fold project is a sort of bargain—the stockholders are offered the invaluable sanction which a 30-year guarantee would bring in return for a dividend reduction.

Big Increase in Value
When public control of the Elevated first went into effect in 1918, common stock of the road was selling at a low figure, around \$28 a share. Today, after eight years of public control, it sells for more than \$80 a share, on which stockholders are guaranteed \$6 a year, or about 7½ per cent at that price. If the State should authorize a 30-year period of control, it is assumed in financial circles that common stock value would rise to par, if not above. Indeed, extension is urged on the ground that the enhanced stock value would enable further financing and the acquisition of new capital.

Many citizens who are discussing the Elevated problem point out, not necessarily in criticism, that 30 years is a long time. To many citizens, 1856 is a long way in the future. They recognize that state extension to 30 years would sanction the attitude of the recess committee which this year said:

"There is every indication that an electrically propelled rapid transit system, both above and below ground, will continue to be the most efficient means of transportation in the Metropolitan District for generations to come."

Have Extended Session
The joint committee came to their decision which gave the bill a favorable report after an extended session at Young's Hotel last night.

Their finding will give the bill considerable impetus for its journey through the Ways and Means Committee and the two branches of the Legislature. Only 14 out of 30 members of the two committees voted favorably on the bill, but since only 10 of the remainder dissented, the finding all the standing of a favorable report.

When the bill reaches the Ways and Means Committee it will probably become the personal charge of Henry L. Shattuck, Representative from Boston, chairman, who was also chairman of the House division of the recess committee which investigated elevated problems. He signed the report calling for a 30-year extension and was instrumental in its defense before the joint legislative committees, but he is not certain, it is said, that the State House, that action should be taken immediately. Observers, then, include postponement as one of the likely results which may follow deliberations of the Legislature.

Much hinges on the attitude Governor Fuller will take. He has not expressed himself publicly on Elevated matters, but it has been hinted that he will throw his support strongly on the side of those who favor a new bond issue for 10 years. Should this take place, an extension for 10 years would seem to be the most likely compromise of the whole situation.

No Material Changes
The committees made no material changes in the plan as reported by the recess committee. The bill provides that the contract between the State and the Elevated stockholders, which went into effect on July 1, 1918, shall terminate on July 1 of this year, and shall be replaced by another contract with the following important changes:

Contract to run for 30 years, on to July 1, 1956; dividends guaranteed to stockholders to be reduced from 6 to 5 per cent, or from \$6 to \$5 a share; a new bond issue of five public trustees, to be appointed this year for two, four, six, eight and 10-year terms, but all thereafter for 10-year terms.

Other bills connected with the Elevated future were heard by the committee. Among them one, introduced by Luke D. Mullen, Representative from Charlestown, would have the State buy the elevated structures in Charlestown, the South End, and Roxbury, thus giving the road new capital, and every period of years demolish them and replace them with subways. The bill was given long and careful consideration by the committee, it is said.

The bill of the planning division which called for the taking over of lines of the Eastern Massachusetts Railway in Chelsea and Revere and leasing to the Elevated was referred to the next annual session. The committee also reported unfavorably on the plan of William J. McDonald and others for the chartering of a corporation which would electrify the steam lines in suburban Boston, and construct vehicular highways above the tracks.

Alignment on Bill
The committee alignment on the 30-year extension is as follows: Fourteen in favor, all Republicans: Charles C. Warren, Arlington; Frank B. Phiney, Hyde Park; and Gaspar B. Bacon, Jamaica Plain; Senators George L. Richards, Malden; Elbridge G. Davis, George A. Gilman, West Roxbury; Lemuel W. Standish, Stoneham; Ralph R. Stratton, Cambridge.

By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, March 16—In consequence of the rumors of a break in the Anglo-American negotiations for a Belgian loan of 150,000,000 francs, the pound sterling today rose from 107 to 121 cents. The Government denies that the negotiations have been discontinued, and declares that the plan for monetary stabilization still holds good.

The ministers, however, held two conferences today, showing the seriousness of the situation.

ITALY IS SAID
TO BE BEHIND
BRAZIL'S ACTIONAmity of Latin-American
Country Is Greatly De-
sired by RomeNO REPLY RECEIVED
FROM RIO JANEIROSir Austen Chamberlain Holds
Conference With Dominions'
Representatives

GENEVA, March 16 (AP)—Disquieting rumors spread through the lobbies of the League of Nations Palace today that Italy was prompting Brazil from the wings in its insistence upon receiving a permanent seat in the League Council at the same time as Germany.

It was reported that either the Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, would make a statement or a speech in Rome demanding that Germany cease attempting to thwart another power's obtaining a permanent seat at the same time it was accorded one of the one of the Italian representatives here might read a statement inspired by Signor Mussolini from the floor of the Assembly when it convenes tomorrow morning.

Italy's interests were described as demanding the continued amity of Brazil, to which country a sizable portion of its surplus population emigrates annually.

Latin-American Members Meet

The representatives of the Latin-American members of the League met again today to discuss the Council crisis. Afranio Mello Franco, the Brazilian representative, appeared and explained Brazil's reasons for adopting its present attitude. The meeting adjourned with practically all the participants voicing the opinion that Brazil would recede from its position, in response to the cabled appeal sent from Geneva yesterday.

Up to early afternoon, however, no reply had been received. It was announced that, as soon as it came, the Council members would immediately be summoned to an informal session. A public sitting of the Council was already scheduled for 4 p. m.

While the Latin-American meeting was going on, Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, conferred at length with the delegates of the British dominions, going over the whole situation and also, it is reported, sounding the overseas representatives as to whether they could be counted on to vote for Poland's election to a non-permanent council seat when the question comes before the Assembly.

Candidates of Rumania

The action of Czechoslovakia and Sweden in offering to refrain from standing for re-election to their Council seats next September has aroused the apprehensions of the Little Entente powers. These apprehensions have given rise to a demand that the great powers commit themselves to support the candidacy of Rumania after the September election, as the leaders have forecast that Poland and Holland may be elected in the balloting for the replacement of Czechoslovakia and Sweden.

Another group of delegates has launched a movement for the immediate re-election of Sweden as a manifestation of the League's admiration for the courageous stand taken by the Swedish foreign minister, Dr. Unden, against any enlargement of the council.

Situation at Geneva
Shows But Little Change

By Special Cable

GENEVA, March 16—The plan for the investigation of the permanent members of the Council of the League of Nations has been developing during the past 24 hours as the best method of solving what is becoming a bewildering problem. Dr. Osten Unden, Sweden, inspired by the most praiseworthy desire to pour oil on the troubled waters, has placed his seat at the disposal of the Council in order that Poland may have a chance of being elected on it. To cause as little ill-feeling to the Germans as possible, it is suggested that Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovak delegate on the Council, should also resign, and the re-election of these two seats be held either before or after the entry of Germany.

Poland, however, could scarcely take a seat sacrificed in such a manner with any degree of dignity. Moreover there is least the possibility of another member of the group to which Sweden and Czechoslovakia belong—the Scandinavian states and the Little Entente—would be elected instead of Poland, while The Christian Science Monitor representative has obtained the impression, after conversations with the German delegation, that Germany would feel under such circumstances that a maneuver had been employed to load the balance of the Council against it.

In spite of its disadvantages however, this solution offered the hope of ending the undignified situation, and last night the possibility of a plenary meeting of the Assembly tomorrow and the entry of Germany either the same day or Thursday was being discussed. It is believed that Aristide Briand, the French Premier, ordered his seat in the train for tomorrow night, and although he must return sooner or later to deal with the situation in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, it is scarcely probable that he would leave Geneva before settling matters here.

An informal meeting of the Council last night ended without result. Dr. Benes declared that all solutions



How
SCHOOL'S
\$TART PUPILS
to
\$AVE PENNIES\$
Will Be Told
in
Tomorrow's
MONITOR
Page One

hitherto suggested had proved unsatisfactory, and that another meeting would be held today. An astonishing feature in the events is that no sooner is an acceptable solution of the Polish claims found than the Brazilian or Spanish claims are pressed, and vice versa. The only possible solution now seen in League circles is an appeal to the Assembly, but for some undisclosed reason this appeal is being delayed day to day.

Reich Sees in Compromise a Feasible but Unfair Solution

By Special Cable

BERLIN, March 16.—The resignation of Sweden or Czechoslovakia from the League of Nations' Council is regarded here as a feasible solution of the present crisis, but it is nevertheless described generally as unfair and a roundabout method of bringing Poland into the Council simultaneously with Germany's entrance. Aristide Briand's and Sir Austen Chamberlain's insistence to grant Poland a seat on the Council, "even at the risk of destroying the League," is interpreted generally as proof that they secretly promised Poland a seat during the Locarno conference and that they are now unable to go back on their pledge. Already, however, the importance of Poland's presence on the Council is being stressed in certain Liberal circles. With a Franco-German understanding reached, Europe can more easily watch the fire in the East, now necessitating the closest supervision of that danger center, it is said, and it is believed that Germany would have many opportunities to come to terms with Poland if both were in the Council.

Germany, however, favors granting an additional seat to Rumania next September. Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, the well-known advocate of a pan-European union, declares in an article in the *Vossische Zeitung* that something must be fundamentally wrong in the League's constitution if non-European nations, such as Brazil, are in a position to shatter by its veto a policy so vitally important to Europe as that of Locarno.

British Public Opinion

Behind Dr. Uden's Action

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 16.—Twenty-three Labor members of Parliament have sent a telegram to the Prime Minister of Sweden, urging him not to accede to Dr. Osten Uden's request to be allowed to resign his seat on the Council so that Poland may have a chance of being elected. Undoubtedly their action, though unofficial, represents a very large section of public opinion in the country, since to use the words of the *Manchester Guardian* editorial, "The combination of sporting and political instinct with which the average Englishman is plentifully endowed has, in the last few days, led almost every man interested in politics to open his morning paper and glance at the headlines and utter an ejaculatory prayer of thankfulness for Sweden's pluck at still holding out."

Astonishment is expressed in some pro-League circles at the way the Council is forming a plan to deal with the difficulty with complete disregard of the Assembly. The League Covenant says that non-permanent members of the Council shall be selected by the Assembly, from time to time at its discretion. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility, therefore, that the Assembly may refuse to accept such a method of saving the amour propre of the Council members concerned, and if it did, it would be certain of a large measure of support in England, whatever attitude the Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, had adopted. Indeed, it is noteworthy that throughout the crisis, British public opinion, according to the press, has been far more nearly represented by Dr. Uden of Sweden than by its own Foreign Secretary.

(1) What special legislation will be asked of the Canadian Parliament this session?

(2) What was the point in a poem printed on the menu card at a banquet of physicians held in New York recently?

(3) With whom did the mess sergeant of an American regiment at Dauphin share his Thanksgiving dinner?

(4) What does Ramsay MacDonald say about slams?

(5) Why does the American Association of University Professors seek closer ties with the educational institutions of Latin America?

(6) What are the special characteristics of the art work of Robert P. Bevan?

These Questions Were Answered in

Yesterday's MONITOR

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Entered at second-class rates at the post office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

MACKENZIE KING TAKES HIS SEAT

On Reassembling of Canadian Parliament Premier Is Present—Cabinet Reduced

OTTAWA, Ont., March 16 (Special).—When Parliament reopened yesterday, following a brief recess, it was with the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, in his seat for the first time since his defeat in the general elections last October.

In reply to a question from Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition, he explained that his Cabinet would be reduced to 14 members (as compared with 18 in the previous Conservative Administration), and the remaining vacancies would be filled very shortly. The department of the Secretary of State was to be joined to the Department of Justice, with that of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment and Health would also be merged with another.

The estimated expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, tabled in the House, showed a total decrease over the preceding year of more than \$5,500,000.

Soldiers' Departments

All but \$1,000,000 of this was saved from public works, including income and capital. There was also a decrease of nearly \$2,000,000 in connection with the Soldier Land Settlement and Soldier Civil Re-establishment, over \$1,000,000 on trade and commerce, and \$400,000 on immigration and colonization. On the other hand, more money is asked for pensions, customs and excise, and office and dominion lands and parks.

The estimates show an interesting item of \$3,000,000 for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. Another \$14,000,000 is asked for continuing the construction of the Welland Ship Canal, bringing the total cost of this work to date up to nearly \$1,000,000,000.

After nearly 200 questions were cleared from the order paper, J. S. Woodsworth, Labor, introduced a resolution urging that a wage sufficient to provide for a reasonable standard of living should constitute a legal minimum wage.

Treaty Indorsed Policy

He reminded the House that the Treaty of Versailles had indorsed such a policy and asked that the question be referred to the parliamentary committee on industrial relations for investigation.

As the law protected animals from being inefficiently fed, Mr. Woodsworth said he thought it was time humans received equal protection through being insured an adequate wage.

An interesting discussion also took place on the question of fuel. W. P. MacLean, Conservative, advising Nova Scotia to nationalize its coal mines. Although Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior, was not prepared to agree to such a proposal he thought that some scheme whereby central Canada could be supplied with coal from eastern and western Canada, would solve many of their fuel problems. The railway commission, he said, would investigate the cost of coal transportation next month. The matter was finally referred to a special committee of the House.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's Business Club meeting, address by Frank Collier, cartoonist and humorist; "cello solos by Miss Reva H. Copley, 8:30.
Annual unit of Home Club and East Boston Women's Club, High School Lecture by Miss Maxa Nordau of Paris, author, artist and critic, Tremont Temple, 8:45.
Address by Robert Lincoln O'Brien on "Our Presidential Election," Traffic Club of New England dinner, 8:30.

Musie

Women's Republican Club—Stella Robertson, mezzo-soprano, 8:15.
Castle Square—"Able's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Copley—"Outward Bound," 8:15.
Keith's—"Vaudeville," 8:15.
Plymouth—"William Hodge in 'The Judge's Husband,'" 8:15.
Repertory—"Mintch," 8:15.

Photoplays

Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.
Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Meeting of New England Woman's Press Association, Hotel Victoria, 3.
Annual spring flower show, Horticultural Hall, continues through Saturday.
Luncheon, Boston Square and Compass Club, 12:30.

Musie

Symphony Hall—Young People's concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, 4.

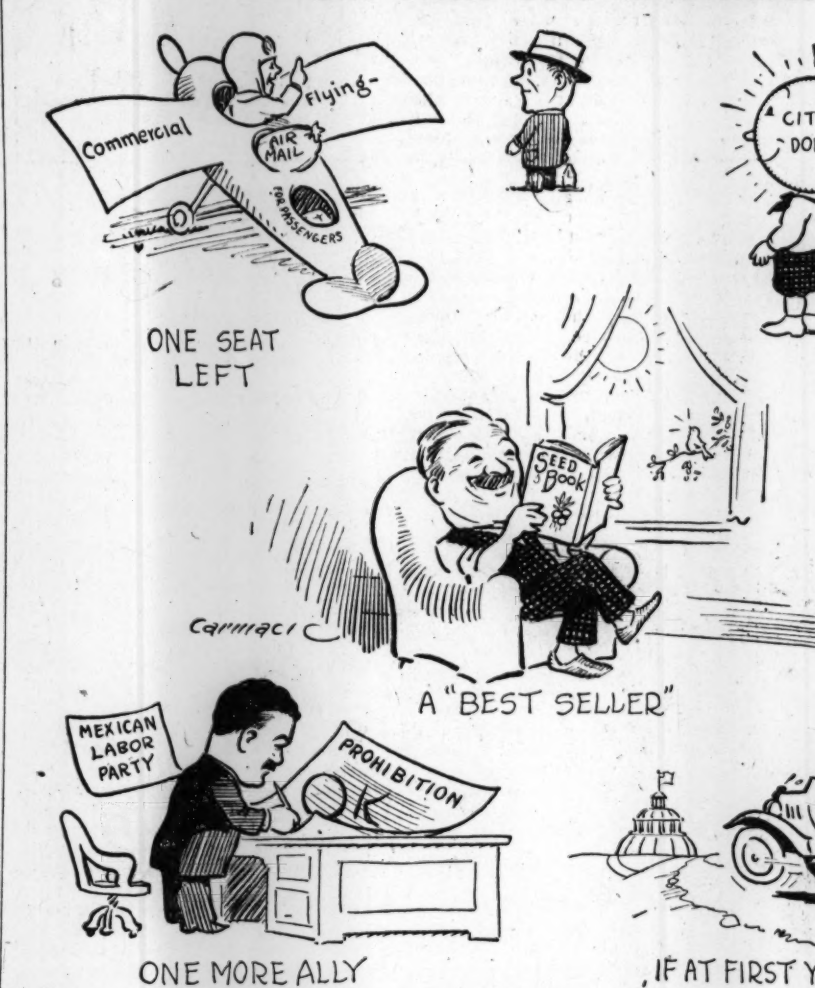
NAME WILSON CABINET MAN

Special Cable from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 16.—The directors of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce have nominated William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce during the Wilson Administration, to be director of the civic development department of the United States Chamber of Commerce.
The nomination is for two years.

When in Need of Flowers
Buy of The Florist
4 PARK ST., BOSTON 9

BOSTON'S \$1,000,000 Spring Flower Show
Horticultural Hall
MARCH 17 to 21
Admission 50 Cents

The News Told in Pictures



TRIAL COMMENCES IN ITALY OF FIVE ACCUSED FASCISTI

Charge Against Them Is That of Having Kidnapped and Murdered the Socialist Deputy, Giacomo Matteotti

By Special Cable

ROME, March 16.—The first session of the Matteotti trial will take place today in the small town of Chieti where the necessary measures have been taken to maintain the public peace, as well as prevent the concentration of the Fascist. The trial is not exciting much interest, since it lost its political character, while, as Roberto Farinacci, Secretary-General of the Fascist party pointed out a few days ago, the conclusion of the trial would mark the defeat of the Opposition parties. Signor Farinacci will be the chief advocate for the defense, his line of defense being that the accused did not wish to commit murder, but merely to kidnap Matteotti in order to prevent him delivering a speech in the Chamber. Some 80 witnesses have been summoned, among them being Finzi and Acerbo, former undersecretaries of state for the home and premiership department respectively. Signor Farinacci has arrived at Chieti, where he was given a rousing reception.

CHieti, Italy, March 16 (P).—The trial of the five men accused of having kidnapped and murdered the Socialist Deputy, Giacomo Matteotti in June 1923, thereby creating a political scandal which for six months rocked the foundations of the Fascist régime, began this morning in the local court of assizes before Judge Danza, in the presence of an array of Fascist notables.

The proceedings here constitute the closing chapter of what is considered the most important political case since the Dreyfus trial in France. Matteotti was the arch-enemy of Signor Mussolini, and his murder, which an exile in France was ordered by the Premier, excited a tremendous struggle between Italy's dominant régime and its opponents.

The trial began amid perfect calm. The first session was devoted to selecting and swearing in the jurors, after which the judge was to begin his formal interrogation of the accused men. The defendants are Amerigo Dumini, Albino Volpi, Giuseppe Viola, Amaleto Poveromo and Augusto Malaceta.

Former Aid to Mussolini

Implicates Fascist Leaders

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 16.—Cesare Rossi, former aid to Benito Mussolini, chief of the Fascist Press Bureau in Rome, now an exile in France, following the amnesty after 18 months imprisonment in Italy for a crime of which he says he is innocent, in the second copyrighted series of articles in the *Daily Herald*, alleging the connection of the Fascist leaders with the slaying of Matteotti, the Italian Socialist Deputy in 1924, charges that he was offered several bundles of 10,000 lire notes, "on account" by a high Fascist official to leave Rome and go to Palermo and shortly after to be granted his freedom.

Signor Rossi says he spurned the offer and went to Naples. Brought back to Rome, he charges, by the Fascists, he was kept for weeks under police surveillance, blacklisted by his friends, deprived of liberty of speech and access to the press. The object, he says, was to prevent him testifying at the trial of Dumini and the four other alleged assassins at Chieti.

Matteotti, it is said, was silenced because of his knowledge of the dealings of foreign oil promoters with the leaders of Fascism. Signor Rossi eluded his watchers after a 23-hour motor run to Genoa, then to San Remo, where a motorboat to Monaco landed him on French soil. Before his escape from Italy, and while in prison in Rome, Signor Rossi says he made revelations to the judicial authorities regarding the Matteotti "conspiracy," which he said "disturbed" Signor Mussolini. Thereafter Signor Rossi was the object of a press campaign, he alleges, managed by Signor Farinacci, the party secretary, accusing him of anti-Fascism and an endeavor "to sabotage the work of Italy's reconstruction."

Signor Rossi, who claims that previously he was a favorite with Signor Mussolini, charges that the "dictator" made a scapegoat of him, and that efforts had since been directed toward creating a favorable popular reaction toward the men accused of the actual slaying of Matteotti, of the plea that the latter was accidentally killed by his abductors. Signor Rossi before his exile was a prominent Italian journalist, a councillor of Milan and a member of quadrumvirate which directed the Fascist Party.

Italian Expatiation Proceedings
ROME, March 16 (P).—Proceedings to deprive Carlo Tresca, a noted radical leader now living in New York, where he is editor of *Il Martello*, or "The Hammer," of his Italian citizenship were begun yesterday by a special committee which is studying the application of the law by which Italian expatriates may have their citizenship taken away for criticism of the Government at Rome. Others who are expected to lose their citizenship under this law are Vincenzo Vaciro, former Socialist Deputy, also now in America; Dr. Giuseppe Donati, former editor of *Il Popolo*, now in Paris; Carlo Bazzi, living at Nice, and Grimaldi Campolungui, in Paris.

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MARY E. SLADER
Lingerie, Lining Robes, Hosiery and Dainty Accessories
NOW LOCATED AT
310 Kinsley Bldg., 334 Westminster St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

M. L. French
Charming Hats
For Youthful Matrons and Older
Our Specialty
21-23 Arcade PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Dresses
Regular and extra size dresses in all the latest styles, at prices that mean savings.
JONES'S ARCADE STORES
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Walk-Over Shoes
Style, Service and Comfort
280 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

Smart Styles
Splendid collection of New Hats in the latest colors and fabrics.
CLAYTON
106 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

Outlet
Official Spring Opening
Exquisite creations in Women's and Misses' Spring Frocks. Outlet Priced according to style and quality, \$25, \$33, \$39.50 to \$59.50.
Women's and Misses' Spring Coats. Outlet priced according to style and quality at
\$39.50, \$49.50, \$59.50, \$69.50

The Outlet Company
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—BROADCASTING STATION WJAR

Growth of De Molay Abroad Stressed at Grand Council

European Masons Study Youths' Organization for Adoption There—Meet in Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 16 (Special).—Growth of the Order of De Molay in its work of building young manhood, together with plans for extended operations in the United States and foreign countries, was the theme of opening sessions here of the Grand Council, governing body of the Order.

The council is composed of Freemasons, representing all the states and Canada. These are the adult leaders of the youths, ranging in age from 16 to 21, who compose the order. The council is holding its sixth annual meeting with sessions in Ivanhoe Masonic Temple.

"I have been impressed with the growing popularity of De Molay throughout the United States," declared Judge Alexander G. Cochran of St. Louis, Grand Master Councillor and presiding officer, in his annual address.

While the De Molay is sponsored by Masons, an increasing interest in its work has been shown by many other organizations, especially fraternal and civic bodies. Judge Cochran said. The interest is a recognition of the service of De Molay in the building of citizenship, he added.

Plan European Growth

The Grand Master Councillor explained that plans for extension of the Order were taking shape in many countries of Europe, especially Germany, Belgium, Sweden and Holland. Freemasons of those nations are to send representatives to the United States to study the nature and operations of De Molay here with a view to establishing chapters of the Order.

"So rapid has been the development of De Molay that it is almost impossible to define a route that might visualize the magnitude of its work, or a complete analysis of its past or future," asserted Frank S. Land, of Kansas City, Grand Scribe and founder of the order. He added:

"The organization has been comparatively free from vexing problems of differences of opinion, and this has been responsible in great measure for the rapid growth of the organization."

Statistics cited by Mr. Land showed a total of nearly 1300 De Molay Chapters in the United States and foreign countries. Despite discontinuance of 200 Chapters and consolidation of their membership with other Chapters, there was a net increase of 61 Chapters in the last fiscal year of the Order. Chapters discontinued were in sparsely settled regions where membership was small, it was said.

43,118 Initiates in 1925

A total of 43,118 young men were initiated in the order in the year. A total of 353 chapters observed Patriots' Day, with a combined attendance of 20,296. Parents' Day, Educational Day and Devotional Day services were participated in by De Molays ranging in number from 13,000 to 34,000.

Among the new De Molay activities reported by the Grand Scribe were: mothers' auxiliaries to chapters, a membership section at national headquarters in Kansas City, awards for heroism, and the De Molay Legion of Honor. Nominations to the Legion of Honor will be made at the present grand council meeting. The award will be for young men who have performed unusual and meritorious civic and De Molay

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Thomas Pearce & Son
SINCE 1877
Shoes and Hosiery
173-175 Westminster Street
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Gray Shop
141 Mathewson Street
Providence, R. I.
Important Announcement of
Spring Opening

A splendid opportunity of obtaining your Spring Apparel at a 10% reduction on Opening Days only,
Monday Tuesday Wednesday

Everything that is new and different in Gowns and Coats are ready for your inspection.
Gowns \$39.50 upward
Coats \$59.50 upward
Alterations that are correct made without charge.

One American Broadtail Coat at \$300.00
Formerly \$650.00
FRANCES GOLDMAN

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Eclipsing All Former Shepard Events!

—A Vibrant Call Goes Out to All Southern New England. Its flame and its name are keynotes of thrift.

The Shepard 46th Anniversary Sale

—It is the foremost event on the Shepard calendar—and comes right on the threshold of Spring. To the charm of the values is added the charm of fresh, new merchandise of a new season.

—And This Time, a Shorter Sale!

—Greater values and more values than went into our last year's month-long Anniversary Sale—all will go into the brief sale of this year, ending next Saturday.

—To enjoy this great sale "to the full," visit the store frequently during these wonderful days.

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RARE HISTORICAL COLLECTION LEND EVACUATION DAY COLOR

Medal That Washington Received for Freeing Boston on
View at Library With Other Valuable Documents

In commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British troops, an exhibition of manuscripts, broadsides and other items in the Exhibition Room of the Boston Public Library.

The Washington Medal, struck in honor of the military achievement of the Commander-in-Chief, was designed in Paris by Pierre Duvalier. On its obverse appears the bust of Washington in profile, while the reverse shows the general with four aides, all mounted and viewing from the heights the town of Boston and the retreating British vessels. This was the only gold medal given by Congress to General Washington, and came into the possession of the Boston Public Library in 1878, being purchased of the Washington family by the subscription of 50 Boston citizens. It will be on view for one day only, March 17.

Describe Conditions in Town

Most of the relics displayed here directly on the evacuation itself, or describe the conditions in the town and the preparations of the British and continental armies.

The Orderly Book of Capt. Stephen Badian contains entries of every day preceding and following the evacuation, excepting March 17 itself. They were busy on that day. The Captain notes on March 13: "As the Ministerial Troops in Boston both from Information and Appearance are preparing to Evacuate that town the General expressly Orders that neither Officer or Soldier presume to Go in Boston without Leave from the General in Chief at Cambridge or the Commanding General at Roxbury."

On March 16 is the following entry:

"As the Weather is so bad and the Road so Mirey the Regiments and Companies of Artillery order'd to march this morning are to halt till tomorrow morning."

Lowell's Letter to Hancock

John Lowell's letter to John Hancock was written on the day of the Evacuation. It is dated from Watertown.

"I have the pleasure to inform you," Mr. Lowell begins, "that this day the Troops left Boston—we had the News here just as we rose from Dinner. I immediately set off with Mr. Gill & Freeman to go into Boston if we could obtain a pass. Mr. Gill obtained a pass from the General & we went in. I found the Town in a much better situation than I expected the I had not time to go over the Town being obliged to come out with ye same pass before dark. Am informed they carried of almost all the English Goods that was in Town & a great deal of ye best Furniture. I Congratulate you on your Mansion House & all that I left in it remains safe which I believe is what you did not expect to hear."

The letter of Edmund Quincy (father-in-law of John Hancock) to his daughter, Dorothy, written on March 26, consists of nearly 2000 words. It touches on a number of subjects, and tells among others of the looting of the houses not only by the military, but by the Tories. One paragraph is particularly pithy: "Boston was enter'd by the victorious troops of the Thirteen United Colonies of North America, commanded by that truly magnanimous General Washington, without any accident happening."

Letter to General Sterling

The "Pennsylvania Gazette" published in its issue for March, among its news from New England, a letter of Washington addressed to General Sterling, and written on March 19, at Cambridge.

"I have the pleasure to inform you," the Commander-in-Chief wrote, "that in the morning of the 17th inst. Gen. Howe, with his army, abandoned the town of Boston without destroying it, an event of much importance, which must be heard with great satisfaction. The troops are now in full possession. Their embarkation and retreat were hurried and precipitate, and they have left behind them stores, of one thing and another to a considerable amount; among which are several pieces of heavy cannon, and one or two mortars which are spiked. The town is in a much better situation, and less injured than I expected, from the reports I have received, though to be sure, it is much damaged, and many houses despoiled of their valuable furniture."

There is a large map on exhibition, made by the Chevalier de Beaurain, "Géographie de la Majesté" in 1776, in Paris. "Carte du Port de Havre de Boston" is its title, and shows the whole environment of the town with excellent precision.

Several other manuscripts—letters, bills, orderly books—are shown. The exhibition will remain on view till March 20.

The State Street Program

The program of the State Street One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary Committee for tomorrow follows:

10 a. m.—A Colonial drummer and town crier with an escort from the Sons of the American Revolution and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company will pass along State Street, distributing handbills, stopping at the 50 tablets marking historical State Street points, and proclaiming these happenings.

Handbills will be a reprint of the Broadside issued in Boston 150 years ago at the time the British evacuated the city and King Street was changed to State Street.

10:45 a. m.—Governor Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor Allen and members of the Governor's Council will arrive at the Old State House, where they will be received by the State Street Celebration Committee, and the directors of the Bostonian Society.

11 a. m.—The Governor's Council will hold an official meeting under the old council table in the Council Chamber of the Old State House.

11:30 a. m.—The Governor's Council will receive the Legislative Committee of the State Street Celebration, Mayor Nichols and others.

11:45 a. m.—The Governor's pro-

BILL PROVIDES PUBLIC DEFENSE

Would Have Attorney-General Represent People at Utilities Hearings

Legislation requiring the Massachusetts Attorney-General to appear as the public's advocate in hearings before the Public Utilities Commission, which Martin Hays, state Representative from Brighton, sought to introduce on the floor of the House last Friday, has been filed by him with the Committee on Rules.

If the committee accepts the bill, it will be reported out and probably referred to the Committee on State Administration, which will hold hearings and report the matter to the House. Much debate and considerable support for the bill is expected when it finally reaches the House.

Originally Mr. Hays sponsored a bill to make decisions of the com-

mission subject to review by the Legislature, but he abandoned this measure after the Committee on State Administration had reported it adversely, and sought substitution of the bill calling for action by the Attorney-General.

A bill authorizing Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, to appoint a secretary, but which is designed to provide a substantial increase in salary for Miss Mary Welch, the registrar's private secretary and for 17 years an employee of the registry, was passed 111 to 91. The Committee on State Administration had reported adversely.

Last night Mr. Goodwin issued a statement in which he hailed the House's action as a fitting rebuke to those who had been holding up salary increases.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on three bills sponsored by Eugene C. Hultman, Commissioner on the Necessaries of Life, extending emergency housing laws to May 1, 1927.

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BOSTON BUDGET TOTALS \$43,858,351

Tax Rate of \$32 Per \$1000
Estimated Is Necessary to
Meet Expenditures

Consideration of the budget for the city of Boston for 1926, carrying an expenditure of \$43,858,351 for the municipality and its share for the County of Suffolk, is to begin before the Committee on Appropriations of the Boston City Council on Thursday. This year's budget proposes appropriations of \$7,103,670, in excess of last year, due largely to the raising of the wages of city laborers by 50 cents a day and the fact that last year's administration was for but 11 months when the Legislature changed the beginning of the city year from Feb. 1 to Jan. 1.

The fact that the Governor signed the bill placing the city's tax limit at \$32 per \$1000, at the request of Mayor Nichols, enabled him to send to the council the budget draft yesterday. The increase in tax limit by \$2.25 over that of last year will be followed by a tax rate, now estimated at \$32 per \$1000 valuation on city realty.

Through taxation the city must raise \$41,471,497.43 while the balance amounting to \$2,386,853.72 will be obtained in the form of income from self-supporting departments. The committee on appropriations is empowered to reduce by appropriation but neither to initiate nor increase expenditures. Outstanding items in the budget follow:

Salaries for permanent employees \$17,608,268.68
Lighting streets and public buildings 1,072,188.00
Reconstruction of streets and sidewalks 1,000,000.00
Payments to dependents 200,000.00
Plant and building repairs 777,042.25
Payments for Mother's Aid 732,967.00
Food for institutions 589,751.00
Fuel for institutions and public buildings 580,000.00
Non-contributory pensions and annuities 515,103.25
Motor equipment 482,465.00
Police, and other debts 421,051.00
Removal for ashes and garbage 360,565.00
Disposal of ashes and garbage 350,000.00
Payments for soldiers' relief 251,000.00
Care of citizens in state institutions and hospitals 222,740.00
Clothing and uniforms 222,740.00

The following table indicates the purpose and function for which the various appropriations in the budget are to be used:

CITY

Protection of life and property \$9,657,651.56
Payments on city debt 7,154,381.17
Health and sanitation 4,847,948.88
Reconstruction and maintenance of highways 5,397,372.40
Hospitals 2,936,962.67
Public aid and relief 2,301,336.00
Parks and recreation 1,732,967.00
Education (other than schools) 1,000,981.00
GENERAL GOVERNMENT 916,723.00
Administration and executive 136,742.52
Law and legislation 136,742.52
Financial 635,107.54
Care and maintenance of buildings 832,517.51
Miscellaneous 1,018,791.80

COUNTY

Maintenance of courts \$2,319,612.65
Correctional institutions 674,770.17
Care and maintenance of buildings 327,542.60
Payments on county debt 126,115.31
Registration of documents 126,115.31
Miscellaneous 103,565.43
Total \$4,553,879.76

COAL SUBCOMMITTEE OF SENATE CONTINUES

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The American anthracite coal industry has been taken up for consideration by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, consisting of William E. Borah (R.),

people, he thinks, don't consider a spring garden a proper spring garden at all if it lacks forget-me-nots. So there are plenty to be disposed in the various spaces allotted to them at the proper time.

The tulips of course were planted in the fall. About May 10 they will begin to bloom. Mr. Dowling thinks. The season for all the flowers is generally a shade later than usual, this year. Then there are the herbaceous borders to be groomed in the municipal plots of Charlestown and Dorchester, South Boston and Brighton, and all the other neighborhoods supplied from the central greenhouses. The city greenhouses, then, are marked just now by an excitement kin to that which prevails behind the scenes at the dress rehearsal of a great dramatic production. The actors are costume. The scene is set. A few more touches in the fragrant corridors of the greenhouses and the curtain will be rung up on the spring flower pageant.

FLORAL DISPLAY WORTH \$100,000

Spring Show in Horticultural Hall Open Tomorrow

The transformation of Horticultural Hall into a vast floral greenhouse was completed today and the stage set for the opening of the \$100,000 Spring Flower Show tomorrow afternoon at 3. The exhibition will continue until Sunday. Members of the committee, with a long association with flowers and flower shows, agreed that this show will be the greatest the society has ever attempted. In the value of the exhibits, which is expected to exceed \$100,000, the Boston show will be on a par with the large national shows in New York and Philadelphia.

Exhibits of orchids alone will be valued at more than \$50,000. The majority of these rare plants will come from Orchidvale, the greenhouse of Albert C. Burrage, president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Orchid Society of America. The balance of the value will be distributed among the exhibits of roses, azaleas, azaleas, bulbs and plants.

The members of the committee who have built up the show are Thomas Roland of Nahant, chairman; Wilfred Wheeler of Concord, Ernest H. Wilson, assistant director of the Arnold Arboretum; Harland P. Kelley of Salem, James Marborough of Topsfield, and Edward I. Farrington, secretary of the society.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY DEAN

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 16 (Special).—Dr. Iva Lowther Peters, associate professor of economics and sociology at Goucher College, Baltimore, has accepted the position of dean of women and personnel research director at Syracuse University. Dr. Peters, who has been a member of Goucher College faculty since 1920, will continue 4000 women students at Syracuse University.

BROOKLINE SELECTMEN ELECT

Charles F. Rowley, chairman of the Brookline Board of Selectmen, was unanimously re-elected to that position on the new board at its first meeting yesterday. The new board has but one new member this year, Ernest B. Dane, who served as a selectman several years ago. Mr. Rowley has just completed acting for the last three years as chairman of the selectmen.

WILLIAM J. DOWLING

Boston's Superintendent of Greenhouses, and His Gardeners Eagerly Await Time to Set Out Their Finest Plants

fourth blooming in the outdoors will be smaller. So he keeps them back, as far as possible, until they have been set outdoors.

Geraniums go out next. "Oh, we'll send out 100,000 this year, I expect," says Mr. Dowling as if a thing like 100,000 geranium plants were a mere trifle in the day's occupation. Rose and white they are—for whoever thinks of white geraniums as being among the antiques in floriculture that have completely disappeared is mistaken—scarlet and dusky maroon, with leaves overlaid with silver fuzz that turns dewdrops to bits of mercury dancing upon them. The city gardeners will have no lack this year of perfect specimens of this flower, the perfume of which has, for some, means of invoking the most quaint and charming memories.

Daisies and Forget-Me-Nots

And the small, compactly folded pink and white daisies and forget-me-nots must not be forgotten, Mr. Dowling says. Surprising it is, the active disappointment which voices itself from ever so many quarters, by letter or by telephone, if the garden bouquets of forget-me-nots do not appear when they should. Some

people, he thinks, don't consider a spring garden a proper spring garden at all if it lacks forget-me-nots. So there are plenty to be disposed in the various spaces allotted to them at the proper time.

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NION STATION PLAN REVIVED

Central Terminal for All
Roads Coming Into Boston
Asked by Civic Group

Building of a great union passenger station for all the railroads entering Boston on the site of the old street yards of the Boston & Albany Railroad, together with the station and the tracks leading to the proposed terminal as soon as possible, is the dominant purpose of the new reorganization of the Boston Union Station Association, which is now working.

George Demeter, resident manager of the Hotel Minerva, elected president of the association last night at a reorganization meeting held in the hotel, defined for those present the primary objects of the association and the purpose of the active members in reviving this organization of business men.

President Demeter said that the association is to resume all of its former activity and that much more interest will be taken in the organization than has ever been. He said the association proposed to work with the Boston Street, the Massachusetts Avenue and the Newbury Street Associations for all improvements for the entire Back Bay section of the city.

To Make Avenue a Boulevard

He said that the elimination of the elevated railway reservation in the avenue, the restoration of the wide highway to the purposes of a boulevard, the making of a subway from downtown Boston to some point near the Boston Art Museum, the extension of the present fare lighting system along the avenue from Massachusetts to Longwood Avenue, as well as the placing of a modern underground station at Massachusetts Avenue and Huntington, are all purposes to which the association is pledged.

"If we do our best all of these improvements will be had," he declared emphatically, in concluding his remarks when he first called the meeting of some 35 of the leaders of the old-time association to order in the parlors of the hotel.

Tribute was paid to Moses H. Gulesian, long the president and acknowledged leader of the association until World War activities eclipsed it, and all kindred organizations in the city. Mr. Demeter proposed Mr. Gulesian for chairman of the new board of directors, but he declined on the ground that he could not give the organization the active service he formerly gave.

Larger Meeting to Be Held

It was announced that a mass meeting of the rejuvenated organization is to be held in 10 days or two weeks, when all citizens, both women and men, interested in the development of the avenue and the accomplishment of the program, defined by the president, will be invited to attend and join or renew their affiliations with the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association.

Committees were appointed after the reorganization had been effected by the election of officers. They are: George Demeter, president; Martin E. Adams, first vice-president; Charles A. Winchester, second vice-president; D. N. Palmer, third vice-president; Martin Dodge, treasurer, and J. W. Rodgers, secretary.

Other officers elected were Samuel J. Barron, W. N. Lougee, Elwin S. Mayo, Samuel P. Seymour and Leo Hirsch, directors. The members chosen for committee were Robert J. Little, Elwin S. Mayo and Charles S. Nutting, membership; Messrs. Adams, Palmer and Winchester, inter-association conference; Harry C. Demeter, Mrs. Alex. Christos Pappas and W. N. Lougee, association activities.

**PRESIDENT OUTLINES
AIM OF BOSTON Y. M. C. U.**

Not what it can do for a young man, but what it can do to help

Camp Fire Girls Win Nearly Million Home Craft Honors

Each Girl Takes Care of Home for One Day and Beautifies Corner in Commemoration of
Fourteenth Anniversary

With each member undertaking the entire care of her home for one day, including marketing and cooking, Camp Fire Girls throughout the United States are this week commemorating the fourteenth anniversary of the founding of their organization.

Another feature of the Camp Fire observance is the "beautify-your-corner" celebration which is being conducted in all parts of the country. Each Camp Fire Girl is to make one corner of her home as beautiful as possible. In many instances the girls are furnishing and decorating an entire room, earning the money needed for the expenditures and doing most of the work of carpentering, papering and painting themselves.

The 1925 annual report of the Camp Fire Girls just made public shows a total membership of 158,521, reaching into all the United States. During the year 150 courses for Camp Fire leaders were given in schools, colleges, and by means of

him do for himself is the aim of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union as outlined by Frank L. Locke, its president, last night, at the exercises commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the organization's residence in its present quarters, 48 Boylston Street.

He believed that the 10 governors, two United States senators and other successful men who had been members of the union would attribute some of their achievement to the education and training received there. Sherwin L. Cooke gave a chronological account of the institution since its organization 75 years ago.

RANGE BILL ADVANCED

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The Senate passed yesterday without a record vote a bill providing for the purchase of approximately 6700 acres at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, for the establishment of an artillery range.

Offers New Shakespeare Sidelights



DR. EMMA DENLINGER
Dean of Wheaton College

FORCES ARRAY FOR HEARINGS ON 30-YEAR 'EL' EXTENSION BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

bridge: Henry P. Ripley, Hingham; Ezra W. Clark, Brockton; George H. Dale, Watertown; Robert L. Baylies, New Bedford; Charles W. Ames, Lynn; and Harold M. Bradbury, Cambridge.

Against the report were: Abbott B. Rice, Newton and George D. Chamberlain, Springfield, Republican senators; Arthur P. Blanchard, Cambridge, Republican Representative; and the following Democrats: William J. Francis, Charlestown, Senator; Michael F. Hourihan, Roxbury, Felix A. Marcella, the North End, Edward F. Wallace, Roxbury, Luke D. Mullen, Charlestown, Richard J. Garvey, Dorchester, John A. Jones, Peabody, all Representatives. Charles B. Frothingham, Senator from Lynn; Walter H. Snow, Representative from Somerville, and Thomas N. Ashton, Representative from Fall River, all Republicans, reserved their rights. Christian Nelson, Senator from Worcester; Edward J. Sandburg, Representative from Quincy, and George E. Keegan, Representative from Lawrence, were not recorded.

Mr. Coyne Opposes Measure

In reply to the majority report of the committee, Francis X. Coyne, Representative from Dorchester,

Clue to Shakespeare's Home Found in London Parish Data

Wheaton College Dean's Researches Throw Light on
Three-Century-Old Problem—Early Theatrical
Center Offers Solution, She Believes

NORTON, Mass., March 16 (Special)—To the 300-year-old problem of where Shakespeare lived while in London, researches by Dr. Emma Denlinger, dean of Wheaton College, just published in the Publications of the Modern Language Association, offer a possible clue which scholars will not delay to follow up.

It is Dr. Denlinger's belief that the records of the East London parish of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, may throw light on the problem and she bases

her conjecture on the fact that her own researches have shown that this old parish was in Shakespeare's time a theatrical center where many actors lived, among them at least two of Shakespeare's own company: Augustine Phillips and Robert Armin.

Speaking of her discoveries, in an interview, Dr. Denlinger explained: "The finding of the entries about Robert Armin on those old parchment folios of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, constitute a real discovery. About Augustine Phillips Shakespearean scholars have already learned a good deal, but it has been thought that no material about Armin could be found unless his lost will should somehow come to light."

Records of Actors

"He has been known as one of the most lovable of the actors of the company, but of his private life, his marriage, his children, nothing has been known, nor has there been any reason discovered for his sudden disappearance from the London stage."

"On the parish records of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, however, I discovered records of the birth and the burial of three of his children and also the record of his own passing, 20 November 1615. The last entry has it that he was 'free, of the Goldsmiths' Company,' that is, that he was at the time of his passing a member of the goldsmiths' guild; and the entry sent me to Goldsmiths' Hall for further information."

"On the 'prentice' books of the goldsmiths I found Armin's own statement of his entrance into the craft, written in a fine, clear, individual hand that indicated that even as a young man Armin already possessed the strong personality which endeared him to the Elizabethan actors with whom he was later associated."

Theater District

But Dr. Denlinger does not feel that the discovery of Armin is the only or even the most important part of her discovery. Between the years of 1592 and 1622 the parish records show at least 16 men living in the parish whose business is given as "player," and inasmuch as occupations are given only occasionally in those old records, there may have been a great many more in the neighborhood.

Evidently, the parish was in Shakespeare's time, as it was in the eighteenth century when all London flocked thither to see Garrick as a "private gentleman" in Richard III, an important theatrical center.

"The parish of St. Botolph's, Aldgate," says Dr. Denlinger, "is near Bishopsgate, which has long been recognized as a district where many Elizabethan actors lived. The parish church itself stands at the corner of Aldgate, High Street, and Houndsditch; and Houndsditch, running into Bishopsgate, was in Shakespeare's time, as it is today, lined with second-hand clothing shops."

INTEREST SHOWN IN AGRICULTURE

Haverhill School Classes Have
Doubled in Size

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 16 (Special)—Increased interest in agricultural subjects is being shown this year in the high school, and Ernest A. Howard, agricultural supervisor, reports that he has twice as many classes this year as last.

In addition to the course of study in the subject at the high school, the pupils are required to handle either a garden or a poultry project at home or some other suitable place. They are required to keep a record of costs and a record of products to demonstrate whether the projects have been successful or not. Preparations are now being made for the gardens this summer, and some of the boys are already maintaining poultry plants. Supervisor Howard introduced the subjects of agriculture at the continuation school in this city two years ago, and the courses have been successfully conducted during that period.

SUPERINTENDENT NAMED

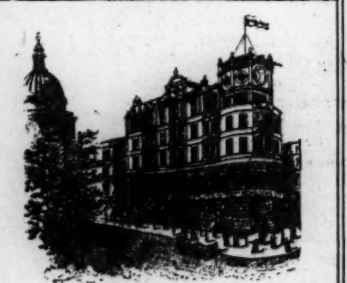
MANCHESTER, N. H., Mar. 16 (AP)—James M. George of Goffstown was yesterday named superintendent of the State Industrial School here to succeed Vernon Backus, resigned.

Motor Cars

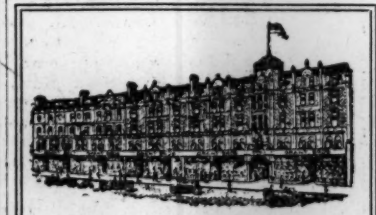
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High Street, Croydon, England
The Store for Everything in
Ladies' & Kid's Wear, also soft
Furnishing Household Linens,
China, Glass, Confectionery, etc.
Enquiries receive immediate at-
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In addition to the course of study in the subject at the high school, the pupils are required to handle either a garden or a poultry project at home or some other suitable place. They are required to keep a record of costs and a record of products to demonstrate whether the projects have been successful or not. Preparations are now being made for the gardens this summer, and some of the boys are already maintaining poultry plants. Supervisor Howard introduced the subjects of agriculture at the continuation school in this city two years ago, and the courses have been successfully conducted during that period.

SUPERINTENDENT NAMED

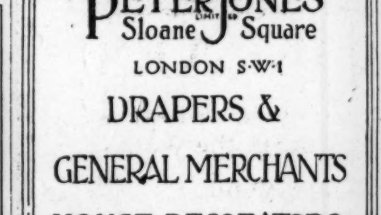
MANCHESTER, N. H., Mar. 16 (AP)—James M. George of Goffstown was yesterday named superintendent of the State Industrial School here to succeed Vernon Backus, resigned.

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2000-gallon gasoline tank on a site which the company leased at 37 Westland Avenue was rejected by the Boston Street Commission after a public hearing yesterday. Signatures of almost 1000 residents protesting against the proposition were presented. It was their contention that this section was now sufficiently served in this respect and that the erection of more automobile service enterprises would detract from the residential value of the neighborhood.

MAINE TO RECEIVE FLORIDA PILGRIMS

Chamber Notified of Tour to
Be Taken in July

PORTLAND, Me., March 16 (Special)—Information received from Jacksonville by the State Chamber of Commerce indicates that an all-Florida tour, patterned after the Maine to Southland pilgrimage, will be undertaken in July of the present year. The itinerary will include the principal cities on the North Atlantic seaboard and a week will be spent in Maine.

The longest stop will be made in Philadelphia where the sequentennial exposition will be in progress. Included in the train equipment will be a car containing an exhibit of Florida products. Gov. John L. Martin of Florida is honorary chairman of the committee in charge and M. L. Autrey, Mayor of Orlando, the chairman.

The Maine organization that had charge of this tour in 1925 will organize local committees to furnish motor transportation and entertainment for the Florida visitors during their stay in this State.

MAYOR CHANGES SITE FOR NEW FIREHOUSE

Even the possibility of damages which the city of Boston may have to pay for breach of contract, did not deter Mayor Nichols yesterday from abandoning the projected firehouse site selected by former Mayor Curley for the headquarters company. He has decided upon using a site at Broadway and Warren Street in preference to building over the subway incline at Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Street. Mayor Nichols has instituted measures for the consolidation of the two appropriations already made for the fire station.

Careful survey of the situation has shown that the original plan called for unnecessarily expensive construction, and would not permit efficient operation even when finished, it is reported. The building contemplated now will cost the city \$107,000 less than that originally planned, and will allow simultaneous egress for four pieces of apparatus instead of two, it is explained.

QUINCY SCHOOL DEBATED

QUINCY, Mass., March 16—City officials are today deliberating whether to buy the Government School Building on North Street or abandon it. It was built in war time by the United States Government for children of the hundreds of shipbuilders for whom the Government constructed houses at Quincy Point. The municipality had free use of it for five years, at the end of which time the town was to buy the building at a price to be determined. The time expired in 1924.

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Y. W. C. A. NEEDS GET ATTENTION

Canvassers for the Building
Fund Emphasize Business
Men's Responsibility

Standing out from among the affairs of state and finance the needs of the young business women of Boston are receiving attention today as probably never before by banker and merchant through activities of the 1000 men and women workers in the Young Women's Christian Association drive. As a result thousands of dollars were added to the \$328,133 reported last night as having been received on the eve of the canvassing campaign which started today to raise \$1,500,000 for the erection of a building on the lot at the corner of Stuart and Clarendon streets to house all activities of the association.

Mrs. John F. Thompson, president of Portland, Me., Y. W. C. A., addressed the campaign meeting at the Chamber of Commerce this noon. At 2 o'clock the group assembled on Boston Common where Mrs. John L. Gardin, president of the Boston branch, painted a brick into the billboard sketch which has been placed there, signifying the present success of the campaign. As the fund increases new bricks will be painted into the picture, to show the gain.

Business Men's Responsibility

In a new way, perhaps, business men of the city were brought to a realization that in a general way the well-being of the young business woman was in a measure up to them. It was Bishop William Lawrence of the Episcopal Church who told the workers to emphasize that point. Addressing them at a banquet of the officers of the drive and campaign committees given at the Chamber of Commerce last evening, he advised them to ask employers of women how they expected the girls who lived in hall bedrooms to care for themselves properly with the accommodations such rooms usually afford. What amounted to a private hotel or home where the girls could live cleanly and comfortably at moderate cost, and where other girls might come to swimming and bathing, gymnasium work and social times could thus be recognized as a necessity for which the business men should provide, Bishop Lawrence said.

Channing H. Cox, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, pointed out the social needs of the young women which the association undertakes to provide for and which require more suitable accommodations. Speaking at the banquet last evening, he stated that 23,000 young girls come to the city each year for employment

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LIQUOR CONSPIRACY INDICTMENT FOR 112

Names Residents of 12 Cities
—74 Arrests Reported

CLEVELAND, March 16 (AP)—An indictment naming 112 persons in an alleged bootleg alcohol conspiracy has been returned by the federal grand jury here. The document, probably the longest ever returned by a federal grand jury charges 165 overt acts, and includes millionaires, real estate men, manufacturers, railroad employees, warehouse men, Government employees and alleged bootleggers in 12 cities. It contains 103 typewritten pages, or approximately 40,000 words.

Forty-six of those indicted are from St. Paul, 21 from Cleveland, 15 from Duluth, 10 Philadelphia, 5 each from Chicago and Minneapolis, 4 San Jose and San Francisco, 3 Pittsburgh and 1 each Detroit, Boston and Providence, R. I. They are charged with conspiring to violate the national prohibition laws by dealing in, hauling and storing illicit alcohol.

Seventy-four arrests had been made when the indictment was returned. Of these 69 were named in the indictment. The alleged conspiracy, the indictment charges, was originated in Philadelphia by Benjamin and Frank Gelson and Benjamin and David Gerstein.

OLD WOOLEN MILL CLOSED

ROCKVILLE, Conn., March 16 (AP)—The plant of the Rock Manufacturing Company, one of the oldest woolen mills in the country, was closed here yesterday, and Frederick Swindle, its president, said that it would not be reopened. It is understood that the mill will be sold.

HARVARD FRESHMEN NAMED

Arthur E. French, president of the Harvard freshman class, has selected the following committee chairmen: Albert G. Churchill, "Red Book"; John Tudor, "Jubilee"; Winslow Carlton, finance; Edward W. Sexton, and Charles McK. Norton, entertainment.



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AFRICA DEBATES
COLOR BAR BILLRejected Last Year, Colonel
Creswell Has Again
Introduced It

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence)—South Africa is again grappling with the color problem in the shape of a Color Bar Bill. Briefly stated, the bill seeks to make certain occupations in the country the privilege of the whites. Under this bill natives will not be allowed to engage in certain work in the gold mines and other industries in the country, in order that this work may be preserved for semi-skilled whites. It is hoped thereby to create more work for those workless whites in South Africa who are a growing and persistent problem.

To the astonishment of everybody, last year, the generally quiescent Senate, or Upper House, refused to pass the Color Bar Bill. On the very eve of Parliament closing for the session the bill was thrown out. Henceforth the Color Bar Bill became a subject of party warfare.

The chief argument of the Opposition is that the Color Bar Bill should now be dropped until the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, outlines the new native policy in South Africa to which he has committed himself. This bill will certainly alter the status of natives considerably in the country, and for that reason, it is argued, should be considered as part of the general native policy. But although there is much talk of a new native policy, and the general scheme was outlined by the Prime Minister at Smithfield, following his tour of the native territories, it is not thought possible to introduce definite legislation during this session of Parliament.

Incidentally, the Government feels very much on its dignity since the Senate rejected the bill last year. So Colonel Creswell, as acting Minister of Mines and Industries, has now reintroduced the Color Bar Bill.

The battle began by a sharp exchange between the minister and some members of the Opposition as to the Senate's right to veto.

Colonel Creswell denied that the Senate had any such right, pointing out that the South Africa Act expressly provides for a joint sitting in the event of disagreement between the two Houses. The chief reason he gave for introducing the bill hardly seemed satisfactory. The people of the country, he said, had decisively declared that they did not want the law-making authority to be in the hands of the present Opposition.

"We should not be doing our duty," he said, "if we abandoned this legislation merely because the party opposite commands a majority in the Senate." He went so far as to admit that there might be something in the argument that the bill should be regarded as part of a general native policy and therefore not introduced in the event of a joint sitting. He made an unfortunate reference to the bill as "trivial mining regulations," which caused one of the Opposition to ask if it was trivial "to take away a man's rights."

Leading the Opposition in the debate, General Smuts argued that the bill gave the Government absolute and arbitrary powers in any part of the Union to stay what classes of people shall deal with machinery, and to make a "segregation of work which none of us foresee today, and which we may live to regret." All this, he insisted, traveled far beyond any pre-existing color bar, the old bar having been primarily based on the idea of safety for numbers of men employed in the mines.

Mr. Krige, also of the Opposition, in an eloquent appeal to the House, to remember that the natives are also South African subjects—one member called them "sons of South Africa"—challenged the policy of repression, insisting that it must react on those who applied it, and that it must destroy any hope of native co-operation in securing a solution of the native question.

This, too, was Mr. Alexander's thesis. He made out a strong claim for the old Cape native policy, and warned Colonel Creswell that they were "starting on a road of injustice which would lead to their destruction." On the one hand, he pointed out, the Prime Minister professed to desire to elevate the native, and at the same time to close the door to what stage of civilization he might have attained. Could such a policy, he asked, assist the cause of European civilization and progress? Would it help their manufacturers if they checked the progress of the native toward becoming civilized consumers of their goods and enjoying the fruits of civilization?

But the Government refused to change their attitude, and the Opposition amendments were rejected.

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Just before the bill passed its third reading, General Smuts made a final appeal and warned the Government of the dangers they were challenging. "Native opinion is largely in revolt," he said. "Natives are seething with discontent all over South Africa. With the best intentions the Prime Minister wishes to ally that feeling. And this is the start he makes."

"The Government has other troubles also. There is a bill regarding Asiatics. We will deal with that when the time comes. But there is no doubt that when that bill is passed, then the trouble will begin. The Asiatic Bill must lead to very grave troubles in administration. It is inevitable. As for the bill which has been gratuitously produced here, it is a firebrand flung into the haystack." And with this warning the bill was passed once again to the Senate.

International News Service on Seeds



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LAW TO REDUCE
FOOD PROFITEERING

Special from Monitor Bureau.
LONDON, March 1—Sale by weight or measure is likely to be made compulsory in Britain in the case of various articles of food hitherto often sold by the packet or the bottle. This is the outcome of investigations made by the "food council" appointed by the British Government to inquire into profiteering in food.

This council, which is under the chairmanship of Lord Bradbury, has been taking evidence as to the extent to which short-measure and short-weight prevail in the food trade. It has reached the conclusion that such practices are so much more common than has hitherto been supposed as to require a new law to deal with them. The council's recommendations on the subject are now before the Government. They include, it is understood, proposals for legislation to require milk, sugar, coffee, cocoa, butter, cereals, lard, potatoes, and meat, to be sold always either by definite weight or measure.

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INDIAN CULTURE
TO BE FOSTEREDAligarh Muslim University
to Form Country's Center
of Learning

BOMBAY, Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence)—It was significant of the progress of Aligarh Muslim University that during the recent jubilee celebration there, messages of congratulation and good wishes were received from the Viceroy, the provincial governors, the ruling chiefs, and from the universities of Great Britain and the colonies.

Nawab Sir M. Ullah Khan, vice-

chancellor of the university, who

welcomed the delegates and visitors, gave a brief history of the institution during the last 50 years. The great achievement of the institution was, he said, the production of students of whom any university might feel proud.

Abdul Qadir, former Minister of Education, Punjab, delivering the convocation address, emphasized the importance of the development of indigenous literature. He thought that the time was not far distant when there would be a growing demand in the whole country for higher education imparted through the medium of vernaculars.

The Study of English

He said they owed a deep debt of gratitude to the English language. Its study had brought with it an awakening and an enlivening influence, the value of which could not be estimated too highly, and those who desired that education should be imparted through the vernaculars did not want the study of English to be discarded. They wanted English to be studied as a language to enable the scholars to have access to Western stores of knowledge, while those who came to the portals of a university in search of learning might be able to study every branch of science and philosophy through the language that they called their own.

To the average Mussulman, Aligarh University stands for the same ideas and associations for which Oxford or Cambridge stands to the average Englishman. He verily believes that Aligarh leaves on her alumni that stamp of cultural perfection which the two famous British universities leave on the Englishman, and there is much in the Aligarh University that justifies the Muslim's pride and his confidence.

A very large number of Mussulmans who have distinguished themselves in one walk of life or other in this country have passed from Aligarh, and young as it is as a university, a freemasonry has grown up among her old boys which is only comparable to the spirit of camaraderie that prevails between the alumni of the ancient and hoary universities of the West.

Popularity Growing

The Muslim University is well known for its residential system. It is still growing in popularity. The total number of students in the various institutions of the university have increased from 966 to 2763 during the last five years. There are hundreds of Hindu students in the university, as the authorities consider religious divergence no reason for communal friction, and one of the greatest services they hope to render to their country is "the creation of a common academic platform on which intelligent Hindus and Muhammadans may be able to understand and appreciate each other's ideals in literature and in life."

In connection with the jubilee celebrations, a conference of Muslim women was held under the presidency of Mrs. Zaira Pasha Begum. Women from all parts of India attended the conference, and speeches were made urging the needs of education for women and the liberal realization of social customs, which were hampering the progress of the community.

Atiya Begum, in her speech, deplored the fact that Aligarh had done nothing so far for the cause of Muslim women. Yet she felt that there was a spark of chivalry latent in young Muhammad to which she could appeal successfully to redress the wrongs done to their mothers and sisters.

A purdah party was also organized

by the conference at which veiled women were present. Resolutions were passed by the conference urging the introduction of compulsory education for girls and the collection of funds in aid of the Aligarh Girls' College in order to raise it to the degree standard.

It would express the gratitude, he said, of American Poles, Yugoslavs and Czechs for what America and Wilson did toward the independence and territorial integrity of Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Sponsors of the movement propose to erect the monument in Washington, D. C., at a cost of \$200,000.

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CHICAGO, March 16 (AP)—Plans for a monument to Woodrow Wilson as a gift to the Government from Americans of Slavic origin have been announced by John David Brin, Chicago sculptor, designer of the proposed memorial and organizer of the movement to erect it.

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BRITISH MINERS'
OFFER PRAISEDJ. Oudegeest Says Plan to
Reorganize for Service,
Not Profit Alone

Special from Monitor Bureau.
LONDON, March 1—The proposals of the British miners for solving the crisis in the British coal trade have met with the whole-hearted approval of the European Trade Union movement, and J. Oudegeest, secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions (the Amsterdam International) has issued a lengthy statement to that effect.

Mr. Oudegeest declares that the workers' scheme is "thoroughly comprehensive," and is based on "the organization of the industry for the service of the community—not simply for profit." Summarizing the scheme itself, he says that the general framework is "the establishment of a power and transport commission and a national coal and power production council; also provincial councils; pit and works committees; a consumers' council; and a commission for the export trade." He adds that it is a demonstrable fact that if these coal reserves in Great Britain with an output of less than 400,000 tons were shut down or amalgamated with the bigger undertakings the result would be a profit to the industry of 1d. a ton, instead of, as now, a loss of 3d.

Mine Owners' Plan

The mine owners' scheme for reorganizing the industry, Mr. Oudegeest criticizes from the standpoint that if the collieries in Great Britain lengthened their hours and reduced wages the only result would be that of "encouraging the employers in other countries to follow their example."

"If longer working hours were introduced," he declares, "the British miners would be working below ground about the same time as the miners of Silesia, and longer than any other miners in Europe—an hour longer than the French and Belgians, and half an hour longer than the miners of Westphalia and Holland." He adds: "The employers think by this means they will succeed in doing what the employers and industrialists of other countries have never yet succeeded in doing—permanently, at any rate—and that is in underselling their competitors by lengthening the working hours."

The Coal Commission, which has been considering both the miners' and mine owners' remedies with a view to propounding a solution of its own, is expected to make sweeping proposals when it issues its report, as it is scheduled to do in February. The dominant feeling among people in close touch with the members of the commission is that neither the mine owners nor the miners have brought forward any suggestion to tide the coal industry over the next two or three years, which are the most important factors in the whole situation.

Nearness of Coal Face

Some at least of the commissioners may be relied upon to regard the mine-owners' plea for a wholesale increase in the time of working as reactionary, although it is admitted that in those mines where the coal face can be reached in a few minutes from the pithead—in some mines it takes over an hour each way to reach the coal face—the present

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Queen Anne, Elizabethan and Georgian silver jewels, etc., are held every Friday throughout the year except Good Friday, the first two in August and when Christmas falls on Friday) on view Thursday.

The knowledge that their possessions are passing into the hands of those who do not only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate the beauty and value of the antique silver, British Art and Craft of a bygone age, and a fair proportion of the diamonds, emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture, etc., that find their way to the United States through these rooms.

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LABOR PREVAILS
AT JEWISH POLLSPalestine Workers' Groups
Obtain Nearly Half of
Total Votes

JERUSALEM, Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence)—For the second Jewish National Assembly in Palestine 33,000 voters, or 68 per cent of the adult men and women, went to the polls. Of these, the majority voted at Tel-Aviv, where 11,383 votes were registered for the various parties; Jerusalem came second with an electors' list of 5,892, and Haifa third with 4,418 in the franchise.

The unique feature of the elections

was the participation of women. Although a sweeping victory was predicted for the women candidates, most of the women voters seemed to be content to allow their husbands to dictate their choice. Many women came primed to boost the Labor or Independent candidates, as the case might be, and polling for women's lists was relatively small.

The hand that wields the shovel ruled the polls in Palestine. Labor swept its opponents from the platform. The two groups, Ahudith Avodah (Labor Union) and Hapoel Hazair (Young Workers) combined netted a total of 14,183, or almost half of the aggregate voting. The Center Party, who nominally stand for the vested interests of the middle class, and professionals, was given a very low 2,983, the Spanish Jewish element of the population registering 2762.

The party headed by Vladimir Jabotinsky, the militant Zionist leader abroad, was not so successful as it had been during the period of the Zionist Congress elections, rolling up a little over 2,500. Democrats, of whom much was expected, were dismally overshadowed by the more powerful groups; 1,383 was all the Democrats could amass among themselves. Last but not least, the Jewish colonists ran their own lists, the Agricultural Bloc, and sent up a moderate 1,531. Other groups polled below this number.

On the basis of proportional representation, the number of deputies gained by each party, out of a possible 201 in the Assembly, is 55 for Ahudith Avodah and 33 for Hapoel Hazair, a very good showing for the Labor Federation in Palestine. The center groups will have 18 representatives; the Sephardim, or Spanish Jews, 17, and the Zionist-Revisionists, Mr. Jabotinsky's cohorts, 16. Women have benefited from equal franchise to the extent of 13 members. Democrats' boast of 8, Agriculturists, 10, while representatives of the "Third Internationale" in Palestine popularly known as Communists have 6, quite sufficient to make themselves heard in Palestine's Jewish Assembly.

SCOTTISH EDITOR

URGES CLEAN PRESS

EDINBURGH, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—At the annual dinner of the Institute of Journalists in Edinburgh recently, Sir Robert Bruce, editor of the Glasgow Herald, made a great plea for clean press. He said that some time ago they had heard a great deal about "Truth in advertising," and the other slogan must be "Truth in news." The press which garbled news must sooner or later fall into contempt. The British press had set up a high standard.

The Education Acts of the early seventies and the subsequent legislation on educational affairs had made big circulations possible. They had to think of the responsibility thrown on newspapers by that very fact. Newspapers had now become to a large extent the only reading that multitudes of their people ever attempted. It behooved those who were responsible for the production of newspapers to see that their news was true and that their sheets were clean, while at the same time they made them a true reflex of the Nation's affairs and the world's happenings.

W. H. Haynes

The 'Chintz' Shop

Specialising in the Reproduction of

OLD FABRICS, FURNITURE, DECORATIONS, etc.

25 & 26 SPRING STREET, PADDINGTON, LONDON, W. 2, ENG.

Established 1873

J. & H. FAIERS

32 Sloane Square, London, S. W. 1, Eng.

Jewellers and Watchmakers

for

PRESENTS

American and Other Visitors to England

are invited to call at the Piccadilly Auction Rooms to inspect the display of ancient silver, jewels and antiques collected from the Ancestral Homes of Old England.

I have a fleet of motor cars and staff of experts constantly touring the country visiting the homes of the hard pressed fixed income classes who are compelled to part with their treasures in order to meet the ever increasing demands of the tax collector. The only satisfaction is passing into the hands of those who do not only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate the beauty and value of the antique silver, British Art and Craft of a bygone age, and a fair proportion of the diamonds, emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture, etc., that find their way to the United States through these rooms.

Queen Anne, Elizabethan and Georgian silver jewels, etc., are held every Friday throughout the year except Good Friday, the first two in August and when Christmas falls on Friday) on view Thursday.

The knowledge that their possessions are passing into the hands of those who do not only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate the beauty and value of the antique silver, British Art and Craft of a bygone age, and a fair proportion of the diamonds, emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture, etc., that find their way to the United States through these rooms.

W. E. HURCOMB

Caldor House, Entrance 1, Dover Street

Piccadilly, London, W. 1, Eng.

Phone Regent 475.

Pepper Pot, sold for £18 per oz.

Total 263.5.6.

and forwarded.

Georgian Hot Water Jug, sold for £215.10.0.

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RADIO

AUSTRIA SEES
INTEREST IN
RADIO GROWCzechoslovakia Equally Sold
on Possibilities of Pub-
lic Service

VIENNA, Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Progress of radio development in Czechoslovakia and Austria is well indicated both by the constantly increasing number of listeners who own receiving sets and by the fact that the cost to these subscribers is being gradually reduced.

The Prager Presse, a Government newspaper, has just published some interesting details regarding the growing interest in radio which is being shown in Prague and throughout Czechoslovakia. In the summer of 1925, for example, the number of listeners was 10,000; in October, 1925, this had risen to 19,000; it is now 32,000, and the Prager Presse anticipates it will be 50,000 by the end of the month. This will inform newspaper also predicts that the monthly cost is to be reduced for subscribers to 10 crowns (roughly 30 American cents) as from next April. This corresponds almost exactly to the charge in Austria of 2 schillings, and notes a steady drop in the Czech charges which were once as high as 30 crowns a month.

The Government has taken a hand in encouraging radio by assuming control of the principal stations, and the principal sending company, the Radio Journal, this step was effected on July 4, 1925, and since then the advance of this new industry has been most marked. This company was originally founded in June, 1923, and was chiefly supported by a group of newspaper men. It started in a modest way, its apparatus being housed in a tent on the Kely airdrome, near Prague. Concerts were, however, even then broadcast. The first six licenses were given out on Oct. 10, 1923, and the number of these had increased to 1564 by the end of 1924. An event of still further importance in this story of radio progress was the opening of a new receiving station in January of last year at Stranice, and the improvements recently made at this station by the Western Electric Company are reported to have met with much success.

As evidence of the backing of the Government in this enterprise, it is worth recording that the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Milan Hodza, inaugurated not long ago a special radio service for farmers. Lectures for farmers, dealing with agricultural problems, will henceforth form a regular part of the program.

Here in Austria public interest in radio has been particularly stimulated of late by the opening at the Vienna suburb of a station of what is purported to be the second most powerful sending station in Europe. The newspapers today carry notices of the messages sent from here being received at Chicago at different points in the United States. Even as far west as Chicago reports have come of fine results in hearing Vienna. The masts of the Rosenhugel station are 282 feet high, the electric current used has an energy of 28 kilowatts, and the station features of the German Telefunken sending apparatus are the water-cooled sending tubes and also the use of special condensers.

Whether the new station had anything to do with the fact that it is satisfactory to find other circles here as responsive as in Prague to the use of which radio has been put. At the annual meeting of the Christian Socialist Party (majority wing of the Government) which convened recently, the Minister of Education, Dr. Emil Schneider, emphasized the value of the radio for public instruction. He predicted the growing use of the radio as a means of educating the people.

THREE-RATIO AUDIO
TRANSFORMER MADE

It has long been known that in sets employing two stages of transformer coupled audio-amplification, the best results seem to be obtained when both transformers are not exactly the same. Set builders have frequently used a high ratio transformer of one make for the first stage and a lower, say 2 to 1, ratio transformer of another make for the second stage. Certain transformers have been made in two or more ratios to meet this demand. The Como Apparatus Company has announced a new variable ratio audio-transformer.

The overall amplification of a stage of transformer-coupled audio depends on two main factors, the amplification factor or "mu" of the vacuum tube ahead of the transformer, and the degree with which the impedance (or resistance at audio-frequencies) of the primary of the transformer matches the impedance of the plate circuit of the tube itself. When the two are the same, the maximum transfer of power takes place and amplification is greatest.

Now tube impedances are far from uniform even in new tubes of different makes, and they vary as the tubes become old, increasing as the filament electron emission decreases. The new Como Variable Ratio Transformer permits trial of three different primary impedances, best to match the impedance of the tube which it is used.

"MY KINGDOM FOR A WAVE"
WASHINGTON, March 16—Among the numerous communications that the Secretary of Commerce gets from time to time regarding radio is a letter received the other day from a farmer in the Middle West, who inclosed a check for \$1 for a wave trap. Some of the officials of the department think that the writer wants to trap a wavelength which is so valuable at this time.

Europe on the Loudspeaker?



Photograph, N. Y.

A YEAR ago people were satisfied to be able to get stations in the United States; the Pacific coast would be the ultimate, but now nothing less than European stations suffices.

A year ago Thurston McCauley put his set in a van and set it up on the sands at Long Beach, L. I., where he heard five European stations, three in England, one in Scotland, and one in Madrid, Spain. He was using a Western Electric six-tube superheterodyne set with three-tube amplifier. The stations were heard on the loudspeaker.

This year, despite a blanket of static which made it difficult for fans to determine the true worth of their receivers, many remarkable records were made, and although the fad for DX is being tempered by a desire for quality and sensitivity in reception, reports keep coming in of European stations heard and of Canadians hearing Japan.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will be Found on Page 3B

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNKO, Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)

7 p. m.—Children's half hour: Aunt

Ressie, 7:30—Dominion Department of

Agriculture, 8—Canadian National

Railways orchestra, with as-

sisting artists in a variety of songs.

Chateau Laurier dance orchestra.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (418 Meters)

5 p. m.—Black and White Orchestra,

6—Evening of the day, 6:15—Joe

Rines and his orchestra, 6:45—Big

Brother Club, 7:30—Henry Volk, violin-

ist, Gladys Posselt, accompanist, 8:15—

Tours by Joe "Oye, 8—From New

York, Mystery Merry-makers, 8:30—

Saxophone Octet, 9—Troubadours, 10—

Musical program.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield,

Mass. (432 and 435 Meters)

6:25 p. m.—Market report, 7:30—

Hotel Kimball orchestra, under the di-

rection of "Bob" Patterson, 7—Program

presented by the orchestra, 8—Chateau

Laurier orchestra, with the Philharmonia

Orchestra, 8:15—Gustav Mysterly, violinist;

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Being a Girl Is No Handicap to Record Making in the Field of Athletics



¶ An attitude like this leaves no foot to stand on, but what do they care? Margaret Curry, Ruth Martin and Charlotte Harper, University of Kansas, doing a little practice work. P. & A. Photos



¶ Through the air like Peter Pan flew Vera Heidner of Pasadena, Calif., in a spectacular high jump during a recent field meet. Plenty of action, also suggesting repose. P. & A. Photos



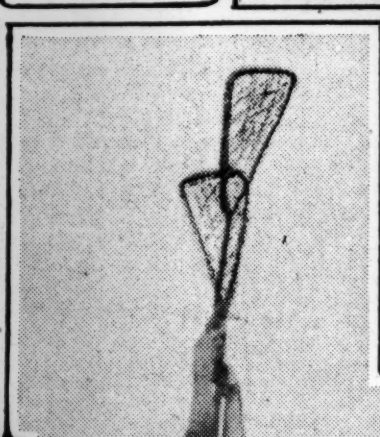
¶ Miss Eleanor Langley has won distinction as a rider and has captured many blue ribbons and trophies as a horsewoman. She is here shown topping the timbers in an unusually high hurdle. Fotograms, N. Y.



¶ Here's where the New England girl shines—on skis—although this picture was made near Montreal. The photographer says the action was so swift he had no time to get her name.



¶ Helen N. Wills, United States tennis champion, knows how to smile notwithstanding her experience on the Riviera this winter. And Mlle. Lenglen, while not in the picture, perhaps is smiling too.



¶ No, Miss Lillian Copeland is not practicing the Charleston. She is showing how girls keep in trim by throwing the discus. Try it some time, girls, but be sure to be out of doors. P. & A. Photos

¶ The tip-off in a practice game between the first and second Huron teams in preparation for the national championships of the Ladies' Lacrosse League of America at Los Angeles. Underwood & Underwood



¶ New York University girls' hockey team playing the team from the Savage School in Central Park, in which the Savage girls won, 4 to 2. Fotograms, N. Y.



¶ A characteristic drive which has started Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, R. I., woman golf champion of the United States, on many a title-winning round.

Style and all that goes with it!



The New Twentieth Century 4-Door Sedan \$1590 f.o.b. Cleveland

JUST to look at the new Chandler is to know it for a mighty fine motor car. It has the style that goes with quality.

Chandler makes its greatest appeal, and finds its warmest friends, among people who live and move in an atmosphere of culture—people who appreciate good architecture, good music, good books, good times . . .

But with all its style, and all its richness, what a striking difference there is between the new low Chandler prices and the existing prices of other fine cars!

Look at the new Twentieth Cen-

tury Sedan—a magnificent 4-door Sedan priced less than a 2-door coach. See how far Chandler has carried modern body development. Observe the smartness of the car, its roominess—then ride. Let ten or twenty miles reveal the astonishing power of Chandler's Pikes Peak Motor and what that power means in sheer joy of driving.

What's more, Chandler keeps fit. It has the stamina and endurance you want in a car. And it has the great "One Shot" Lubrication System. By simply pressing a plunger with your heel, you keep the entire chassis thoroughly lubricated. And that keeps the car in the pink of running condition!

THE CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY • CLEVELAND

CHANDLER

Distributors and Dealers in All Principal Cities and Towns

Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities.

Apartment Boarding Houses Offer Field for Business

MANY a capable housewife is making a success of what is now known as an apartment boarding-house. Such an enterprise has much to recommend it to the woman whose talent for home-making may seem to be her principal business asset. The idea was the result of a demand for board and room where apartment houses were many and separate dwellings few. The vicinity of Columbia University, New York City, is a well-known example of the commencement, rapid growth and unquestioned success of such enterprises, which, almost without exception, are conducted by women.

Adding Success

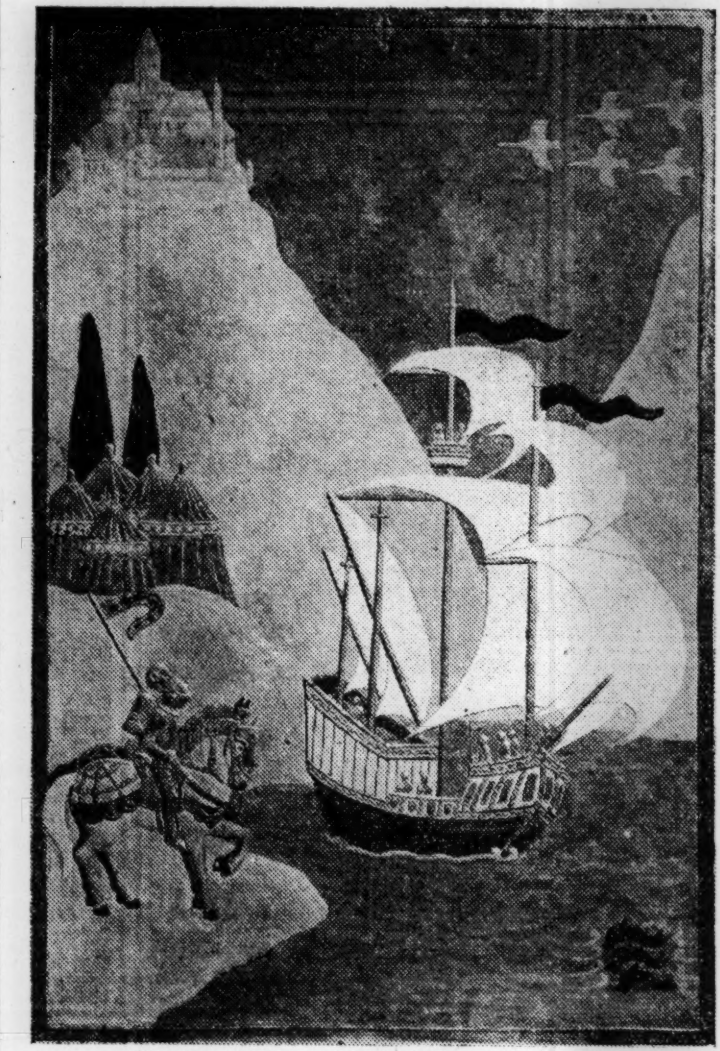
The manager of one of these establishments said, "My business has grown in such a way that it reminds me of a sectional bookcase—you have an extra section when your books warrant it! So I rent an extra apartment when the demand seems to justify the additional expense. I started with a single suite of five rooms and now I have eight apartments in the same building and would be glad to take more if they were available. My business is not limited by what is known as the college year, for with the thousands of summer students that flock here I do just as well at one time of year as another. One suite is entirely taken up by my restaurant, as there are always outside patrons, who come in for meals, in addition to my regular guests who have rooms."

A woman who might almost claim to be the pioneer of this business development explained its obvious advantages. In the first place, by starting with one or two apartments, large amount of capital is not necessary and one may give the project a practical test before expanding. Another important item is the elimination of much of the routine work necessary when keeping a boarding-house in a separate dwelling. There is no furnace to manage; no sidewalk, front steps, vestibule or entrance hall to keep clean. Stairs do not have to be swept and dusted, as all this is looked after by the management of the building. In many such apartments even window-cleaning is included under the general term of "service," and there is, of course, the daily removal of garbage, waste papers, and rubbish of all kinds. There is an unlimited supply of heat and hot water in most cases, and telephone connection with the house operator, who at any hour puts one in touch with the number desired. In this way many of the burdens of old-time housekeeping are soon forgotten.

Economies of Management

With the merging of several housekeeping apartments into one establishment, having a general dining room and kitchen, there are, as a natural consequence, almost as many abandoned kitchens as there are

shavings, as there are window seats, shelving for books, bath-room cabinets and other equipment, all of which reduce the initial cost of getting settled and ready for business. It is the general opinion of women with wide experience in this line of self-support that all the work of conducting such an enterprise is made easier and the expense lessened, provided one has a thorough understanding with the landlord before moving in. It is sometimes possible to engage apartments in a building while in process of erection, and thus secure suites on the same floor, and that easily connect. Wherever there is any institution like a college, school or business building with many employees, the chances for the success of an apartment boarding house are good. Enterprises of this type thrive in Paris, as well as in America, and many of the most popular "pensions" are conducted by capable women who add an extra apartment to their holdings whenever the demand makes more rooms advisable.



One of the Panels in Modeled and Painted Gesso, Exhibited by Miss Frances Burr at the Annual Exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors in New York (Nov., 1925), and Again, in Company With Three King Arthur Panels, at the Burnet-Clark Galleries in Palm Beach Recently.

Again Knighthood Is in Flower

CHARACTER usually is complex and self-contradictory, and when it seeks expression in some art form has difficulty in not leaving out a great deal of itself. The conflict of impulses within the temperament may result in a certain hesitancy of expression and an art form which is not quite happy, confident and complete.

Miss Frances Burr (Mrs. Alfred Ely) however, in whose nature dwells the desire to tell a story together with the impulse to shape with her hands lovely forms and to create a world glowing with color, has singularly succeeded in finding a means of expression into which she can direct the sum of her talents. The writer was first aware of Miss Burr's work at the last annual exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors. There were shown three panels, each portraying in low relief and with great fanfare of colors, a medieval scene. The mountainous landscape was crowned with castles. Towers of scarlet and blue, gray and amethyst clustered mosque-like on the shores where stood beside them cypress trees like muzzins, chanting. At the water's edge, watching the lusty departure of the knights, entered mounted knights, as silvery in their armor as olive trees in a wind.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor felt that she must know something about the originator of these delightful decorations, and so she made bold to ask for an interview, which was graciously accorded. Miss Burr is quite what one would want the champion of these gorgeous knights to be.

Appropriating the Period

It was easy for her guest to imagine Miss Burr in her childhood—not many years ago—stealing away from the usual occupations of little girls and curling up in some deep chair in a silent corner with a radiant volume of romance, through the clanking drawbridge and resounding portals of which she entered a world of fair ladies and tilting knights. This world became hers, and so, when after years of studying sculpture and painting, she was ready to invent visual adventures for other people, naturally her old friends in books came clattering back on valiant steeds waving multicolored pennants; naturally there rose up on precipitous shores castellated turrets from which maidens watched gilded and jeweled caravels cut the peacock waters.

Finding the Method

It was a mighty word—but how make it live for a modern people? Miss Burr thought of bronze and marble, of canvas and paints, but they seemed to lack the naïveté of the stories she wanted to tell. Moreover, intricate techniques fascinated her, and she longed to find a method as dramatic as the content of her idea. Egyptian art was particularly interesting to her, and she studied the museum collections where are many examples of relief and bas-relief. Before this, in Italy, she had become familiar with the use made of gesso by the very early painters of Sienna and Venice in producing raised ornamentation with gold leaf. One such primitive she had copied. Her love for earlier centuries led her also often into the collections of armor in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and one day a cluster of kaleidoscopic

impressions suddenly broke apart and remastered themselves into the figure of an armored knight in low relief. Around him developed a landscape and, presto, was envisioned such a decoration as since has become associated with her name; a narrative decoration, that is, built up of gesso—wet and malleable plaster



Miss Frances Burr, Who Has Devised a New Art Form, Combining Many of the Qualities of Sculpture and Painting Besides Telling a Story With Splendid Decorative Effect.

—which is carved and modeled and on which is laid gold and silver leaf and color pigments.

To envision such a work and to produce it proved different matters, but to some temperaments difficulties instead of being deterrents are incentives. It is so with Miss Burr. Her first experiment was a screen which now stands in her house at the foot of the stairs which lead to the dining room, in which is her most important achievement, a medieval tournament done in a succession of panels which run around the room, broken only by doors and windows, telling a continuous story, one of real interest with amusing characterization and touches of playfulness. Castles, conveying well the illusion of feudal masonry as they are worked out in the gesso, and pink under Italy's green sky, cap abrupt hills where cypress trees stand like lances at rest. Beneath these stretches the exuberant pageantry of trumpeters, tent bearers, caparisoned horses, plumed and helmeted knights, ladies in brocade. The color is no less arresting than the composition. Olive-green, black-green, green-blue, dark blue, orange, purple, scarlet, vermilion, gold and silver.

Before these panels were installed

in their permanent place, Miss Burr's dining room, they were exhibited by the Ehrlich Galleries, New York, and then by the Architectural League, also in New York. After the sketches were made Miss Burr constructed her decorations in about nine months, an astonishing achievement. Thirty applications of gesso often were required before the degree of relief was achieved which she desired before the carving and modeling should begin and the colors be applied. The application of gold and silver leaf and their burnishing is another process needing infinite patience and many repetitions.

At Palm Beach

Miss Burr's most recent exhibition was held during the first and second weeks of February in the Burnet-Clark Galleries in Palm Beach. She showed there the three Medieval Caravels and Three King Arthur Panels, entitled "The Isle of the Joyous Garde," "A Champion to the Rescue Comes," and "A Battle of Great Strokes." The occasion brought together many distinguished artists and art lovers and resulted in requests from two architects for the submission of designs for the decoration of houses now under construction.

Miss Burr has found the field in which her genius is naturally and happily expressed, and the public has found her and has discovered its sympathy with the colorful and vigorous period which she presents. She portrays it with a robust imagination so that the Cinqcento lives in its own glow, not enfeebled by modern idealism. As decorations these panels are superb.

Cheese Meringues

Melt together 2 oz. of rich Cheddar and same quantity of Gruyère cheese. When melted, add 2 ozs. of butter and about ½ gill of water. Stir till all becomes a smooth creamy mass. Have ready some dried and sifted flour, stir it in by degrees until the whole becomes a stiff paste. Then add the yolk of an egg and beat well. Take 2 tablespoons and grease the inside of both. Take up a spoonful of the paste, level it by means of the other spoon, slide it out on a buttered baking sheet. Continue in this way until all the paste is used up. Bake to a nice brown and meanwhile whip the white of an egg stiff; add a dust of cayenne and as soon as possible, coat the meringues with this. A forcing bag and pipe will be required. Set the meringues back in cool part of the oven until they are a delicate brown. Serve on a doiley.

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Fashion Mandates Set the Style for Spring

WITH spring just around the corner, it is interesting to note the novelties fashion has sealed with her approval. That much-agitated subject, the silhouette, is to remain straight; women of fashion are loath to have it changed, and the girdle inserts are out; any desired fullness is now introduced by pleats. Thus are kept the straight lines.

Hats

The felt hat is with us still, but crowns, all rather high, must show one or more creases to be smart. Small hats of straw finely crocheted are new. Grosgrain ribbon hats in two tones are excellent, and black satin hats, on tailored lines, promise to be good. The French head shape is approved for the younger generation and the tall square crown, suggested by Rebox, for the mature woman. Large hats are struggling for supremacy for midsummer wear, but it is too early to prophesy.

Fabrics

These are some changes and revivals in fabrics. Chanel, who is responsible for making bold-colored tweeds, now emphasizes the small broken checks. In the plain materials, rough, spongy surfaces are in demand. Shantung, tussor and pongee have this crash-like quality. "Frisca," a new material, crepe-like and with a thread of cotton, is to be used, as are also loosely woven crêpes. Sheer silks and the revival of taffeta all promise a vogue. Quilted taffeta will be smart for coats, which will have small standing collars, closed with one button. The fad for quilted fabrics extends to hand bags. Some of the petticoats

little care, a suede shoe is one of the most serviceable, now the bootmakers have perfected so many dressings and powders for this leather. A spiked heel is used on the Oxfords, but one built on more slender lines than we formerly have seen. Gray shoes, with matching hose, are in demand to complete the gray costume so favored by fashion, and this craze for gray will see silver jewelry revived again, the quiet coloring of which promises a relief after the gaudy use of gold and gilt trinkets this past winter.

Each season the sports clothes appear more alluring. The slip-over sweater or the collarless five-button coat model, both worn without belts, are good and the designs now show the stripes running around the figure. For cross-country hikes, several smart shops are displaying a long ash walking stick for women, very reminiscent of the days of the Directoire period.

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The Herbs' Own Garden

IN THE days of our grandmothers herbs had a far more prominent place in the garden than they have today. As years went on, greater stress was laid on color effects and on size and number of petals. Many gardens consequently lost the quaintness which they possessed in the days when the fragrance of a flower was its supreme virtue, and size and color secondary.

If one has a partly shaded spot in her garden and wishes to convert it into a restful place of gray foliage and dainty lavender flowers, let her plant an herb garden. Most of the herbs are perennials, and only two, rosemary and lavender, will need winter protection north of Washington.

A simple and effective plan for an herb garden consists of a path, sodged, leading to a simple seat. On each side of the path will be borders, from four to six feet in width, to contain the plants. The fortunate that possess ample boxwood will have the beds bordered with this pungent shrub. In most of the old herb gardens boxwood was plentiful.

Wormwood, sage, and "old man" (also known as "southernwood" or "artemisia abrotum") are shrubby in character and are fairly permanent. Wormwood and sage do not exceed three feet in height, but in protected situations southernwood grows as high as six feet. All three have a pungent odor. Sage is used extensively, when dried, in cooking. Lavender and rosemary are perhaps the sweetest-smelling of the herbs. They are bushy in growth,

and, in common with the rest of the herbs, are extremely decorative. These may be dried or made into a pot pourri, and will last indefinitely.

Sweet marjoram, a hardy annual, is of compact growth and possesses a pungent lemon odor. Borage, basil, sweet fennel, savory thyme and lemon thyme are various mints, and are of great value for their fragrance. The apple and rose-scented varieties of geranium may be used in tubs for accents along the path. Bee balm, the well-known perennial, has fragrant leaves and showy scarlet flowers.

If one is not familiar with herbs, it is better not to use all of those listed in the catalogues. Caraway, coriander and Florence fennel, for instance, have no value at all in the little herb garden.

To be a true herb garden, the spot must contain only plants coming under that head, but if one wishes to add lemon lilies, four o'clocks and various other sweet-scented perennials and annuals, it will be verily a garden of fragrance.

To Repair Stained Glass Windows

If the stained glass in a front door breaks, obtain some gummed transparent paper which is sold in various patterns and colors. Place this over the cracks and they will be rendered almost invisible. This gummed paper is very cheap and it lasts quite a long time, at a very rate until a new glass can be put in.

Look for the name on the bottle cap

Pale and "dry"

THE minute you break the golden seal of the aristocratic bottle and pour a bit of "Canada Dry" slowly down the side of a thin-edge glass, you will know that here, at last, is *real* ginger ale.

Hold it to the light! See how clear it is! How it gleams and sparkles! The abounding life and vitality of it. The "dryness" and color.

And then—*taste it!* Here is a revelation in ginger ale quality—a delicate, alluring flavor that intrigues your taste—a flavor unlike that of any other ginger ale you have ever tasted!

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THE HOME FORUM

Still the Greatest of Painter-Critics

NOT infrequently when I am visiting an exhibition of contemporary art with some friend who paints, sooner or later the following conversation takes place:

"Do any of these exhibitors ever attempt to give a coherent account of what they are trying to do?" I ask.

"No," replies my artist friend. "They are more interested in doing it."

"Then painters are different from poets in that respect," I say. "Most English and American poets and indeed prose writers have been concerned with interpretation of their purposes. In fact, nearly all the greater critics in the English language have been distinguished authors in other fields of literature."

Whereupon my companion will enumerate Whistler's brilliant address at Oxford, called "Ten O'Clock," La Jarge's miscellaneous writings, and the last notable exposition of aesthetics by a painter, Henri's "The Art Spirit." There he stops—at the end of the list.

After long experience I am aware that there is no use citing Sir Joshua Reynolds to contemporary art critics or painters. Too often have I heard the patronizing "just the old-fashioned eighteenth-century classic generalizations." So I do not even mention his name any more. But on returning to my study from the exhibition I look up with reverence at the shelf where repose my beloved two volumes of this painter's "Works," and I generally cannot resist the delight of taking them down and opening at random their well-worn pages. If it chances to be volume two it is likely to be the "Fifteenth Discourse," which invites my eye with the words: "One short essay written by a painter will contribute more to advance the theory of our art than a thousand volumes such as we sometimes see." (Sir Joshua was referring to the conventional, shallow treatise common in his time. I refrain from drawing parallels in our own age.)

At the end of this final Discourse I read the summary of his purpose: "I have endeavored to stimulate the ambition of Artists to treat in this great path of glory, and, as well as I can, have pointed out the track which leads to it, and have at the same time told them the price at which it may be obtained. It is an ancient saying, that labour is the price which the gods have set upon every thing valuable." And as my memory travels back over his exposition of the high calling which he pursued with such devotion and such surpassing excellence, I know that I am in the presence of the one genius who could both paint and interpret his art.

Even my contemporary friends will admit the historic importance of that day in January, 1769, when the Royal Academy of England was opened with the painting of its first president. They will admit the historic interest of the fourteen Discourses which followed at intervals during the twenty-one succeeding years. To a few of us old-fashioned folk these periodic addresses, framed

as they were to interpret his own ideals and to guide aspiring painters, still possess the highest value as profound elucidation of the philosophy of art.

In the introductory statement Sir Joshua reminds his auditors that the purpose of the Academy is "to bring us nearer to that ideal excellence which is the lot of genius always to contemplate and never to attain." What the institution can always do, he says, is to provide "a repository for the great example of art" that "students may always have before them the materials on which genius is to work and without which the strongest intellect may be fruitlessly or deviously employed."

How well he knows the impulsive and impatient nature of youth, and particularly the restless rebellion of the artist against discipline and painstaking labor! With kindly insistence and many a wise precept and illustration from the careers of the masters he brings home to his disciples the one indispensable element of achievement—relentless diligence in the study of the great exemplars of the past. It is because he is so strict with the beginner that subsequent generations have turned with impatience away from his teaching. "Only when talent has received its utmost improvement," he says, "that is, when technical skill has been mastered, can the rules be possibly dispensed with." Only, "when the Artist is once enabled to express himself with some degree of correctness, he must then endeavor to collect subjects for expression; to amass a stock of ideas, to be combined and varied as occasion may require."

What, then, does he believe ideal excellence to embody? The visible world of nature and of man, forsooth, but only in complete wholes which the painter can present to the imagination of the beholder as a significant form.

"The Art which we profess has beauty for its object; this it is our business to discover and to express; the beauty of which we are in quest is general and intellectual; . . . the sight never beheld it, nor has the hand expressed it; it is an idea residing in the breast of the artist, which he is always labouring to impart."

By the terms "general" and "intellectual" he, of course, would convey nothing else than the classical, specifically the Platonic, conception of the typical or ideal object, from which all individual differences disappear. This is the essence of his doctrine, as exemplified, indeed, in his own distinguished practice. When he was not called upon to make the portraits of living persons, he faithfully carried out his own teaching, as will be immediately recognized in so familiar an instance as his exquisite picture of the boy Samus. This is no endeavor to reproduce a reconstruction of the features or form of an Israelitish boy, but is his own conception of an inspired leader of a race in his early years. We might call it the archetype of prophet in boyhood.

Similarly he insists upon the classical ideal of unity of design. "The general effect and power of the whole must take possession of the mind, and for a while suspend the consideration of the subordinate and particular beauties."

From these brief extracts I think we can see why Sir Joshua is considered antiquated today. From the impressions which I in common with many others receive from contemporary exhibitions of painting, pictures are fragmentary glimpses of nature, or they are largely attempts to disparage many admirable effects attained by painters in our time. But we no longer believe that the productions of the masters of former centuries, however much we revere them, should be models which you are to imitate, and at the same time as rivals with whom you are to contend.

Retrieval

There must be many days without a storm. And many peaceful nights, before the sun can rise again. The branches hang. In order now; the leaves are very still— But the wind upturned and tore him yesterday. And all they held was poured into the rain. The tree is empty now as an old bell. Suddenly empty.

The darkness gathered here Was filled with silent movement, of the shapes That never speak. Each bird that fluttered through Hung up an echoing wing-beat, like a star.

The gentle winds that hourly wandered Made hesitating music, never lost, Nor ever heard by any but the nights That folded round the days and darkened them— All sleeping till the tempest burst about.

The tree has not lamented what is gone. Time, and the open air, and the quiet ground Already work together with the wrens And noiseless, climbing spiders. They collect New treasure now, sufficient for a while.

—Mark Van Doren, in *The North American Review*.

Gold in the Sky and in the Mine

Western Australia. League after league the treeless plain, level as the sea itself, unrolls before us. Westward and ever westward we speed, over a line of steel straight as an arrow's flight to and past the sharply-defined horizon line and a hundred more miles beyond. The rails glisten in the sun, which all day has shed heat so intense as to seem almost palpable upon the silent desert. Nothing has stirred over these vast mysterious stretches for a thousand miles but this tireless thing of fire and steel which men have contrived to bear them unflinchingly from the shores of the Pacific to those of the great sea of the Indies.

And now the day wanes. The sun

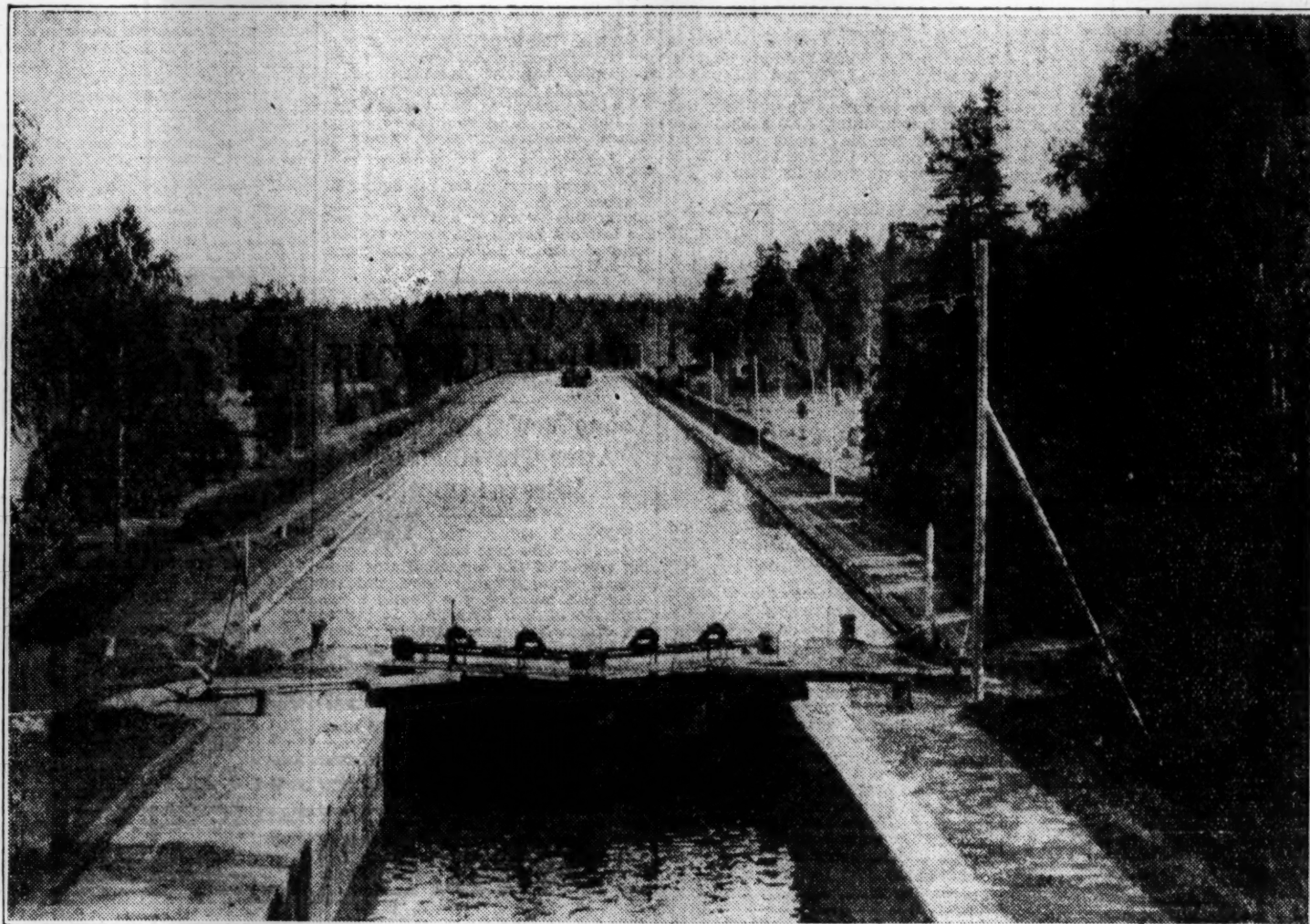
comes a refreshing breath, as of Neptune reminding Apollo that his hold upon the day is now to be relinquished. And the plain seems to exude a great sigh of relief as the coolness of twilight settles over it. The sky, which all day has been an inverted bowl of gleaming hot brass, now partakes for a few moments of the deep cerulean blue that few lands but Australia know; and along the horizon fleecy clouds hitherto invisible, clouds like those of the trade winds of tropical seas, appear with mysterious suddenness, as if to provide a palette for the mixing of such colors as make sunset in western Australia an unforgettable thing.

The distant horizon whispers of gold, and again gold, as the sun falls below the level of the plain as quickly as into the ocean at the

instant of day's ending. The brilliant gleam there in the west seems a reflection from the rich store into which mine are now delving, in that same west which lies before us. Gold is the high note of the Australian sunset. It gleams and glitters, burns and dazzles and flames as if all the wealth of it that lies in the earth were being for a moment exposed to the bewildered eyes of men. It is a color of unequalled richness; it seems to possess depth and substance, like the metal itself, a tangible thing lying almost within the grasp.

Now it spreads over the western sky, presently to fade and give place to vivid, sharply-defined bars of high color, crimson and orange and purple, which flare across the sky like the play of the aurora through the Arctic night. As the twilight settles over the plain, mysterious

now and full of repose, a more tranquil coloring, soft as the lunar rainbow of the South Seas, bears tenderly the parting whisper of "Jocund day" to the world. From somewhere beyond the blurring horizon the sun's lingering rays reflect themselves upon the thin band of cloud that lies low in the west until it glows with a delicate rose tint like that in which some Alpine peak is bathed long after day is done. It is the perfection of coloring, but ere one can stamp it upon the memory it is gone, leaving with us but the vagueness of a half-remembered dream. We look again and all is gray; the twilight settles over the vast plain; one by one the stars flame forth, startlingly large and clear in the dry air of the desert. The far-searching headlight of the locomotive gleams along the twin lines of steel. It is night.



The Saima Canal, Finland

A Peking Coal Coolie

Written for *The Christian Science Monitor*

Pushing, straining, Crouched beneath his harness, Grimy pads upon his shoulders, Hands that grip the cold, slick wood Worn by days of toiling.

Shouting, calling, Forch frequent corner, Turning now to twist and wind Patiently up each incline Through the noisy alley.

Bending, lifting, As the wheels turn up around Tiny bells will tinkle out. Does he follow each big circuit Feast upon his cheery sound?

Robert Merrill Bartlett.

Coltsfoot

There is no lovelier symbol of hope than the little coltsfoot. Like a sunray it creeps into the waste and desolate places. It was found recently where tons of slag from iron works had been piled into mounds. There the coltsfoot had come waving a flag of truce over the black barrenness. After man had done his worst came this flower, a herald of the day when the waste place would again be covered with living beauty. No less than the rainbow, are these lovely blooms a sign of mercy. They are authentic snapshots of the music of hope.

Nature has numbers of such pioneers. In them one reads her refusal to be doomed to final barrenness. Beauty breaks out everywhere. Flowers and plants which serve these redemptive purposes, which grow on cinder heaps and spoil banks, on road and railway cuttings, merit our respect. They belong to a brave and distinguished company of plants, that never know when they are defeated. Such plants are often a problem to cultivators, tenacious growing and difficult to eradicate. But they serve a great purpose in the economy of nature, and they are so very reassuring.

The coltsfoot was one of Ruskin's favorite flowers. He thought it an exquisite thing. Defining a weed as a plant in the wrong place, he thought the coltsfoot was never anywhere out of place. Wherever found, it was beautiful and to him over welcome. A farmer with coltsfoot luxuriating on his arable land would doubtless disagree. Ruskin was speaking as a poet, not as an agriculturist.

The coltsfoot is a genuine early spring flower, another claim on our gratitude. Like the little yellow celandine, so great a favorite of Wordsworth, the coltsfoot also "tells us tales about the sun where there's little warmth or none." Flowers that bloom in the time that goes before the leaf, before the season is aired are doubly welcome.

Gilbert White's earliest date for the coltsfoot in England is February fifteenth. The flowers are usually plentiful, in their chosen habitats, by the beginning of March. It may, however, be found earlier. In a mild season they may start up and open by or even before the middle of January.

Part of the coltsfoot's strategy is to be ready to take advantage of the year's earliest sunshine. For that it makes preparations long ahead. In the previous season, the plant sends out an underground stem, or rootstock, and here it stores the needful material.

FINLAND, the land of a thousand lakes that have been counted, and unnumbered additional ones, is a country of so many rushing, tumbling rivers, roaring cataracts and placid inland lakes, as is found nowhere else in the world. Its borders are washed by the Finnish Gulf and the Bothnian Sea. Parallel with rivers, and close to cataracts, one frequently finds canals—artificial waterways, that are masterpieces of technic and architecture in sluiceway and lock building on a large scale. A three days' trip through water locks is no rarity.

The Saima Canal is one of the representative large canals in Finland. It was opened in 1856 after being ten years in the process of building. There are twenty-eight sluices, with a total grade drop of seventy-six meters from the Gulf of Finland to Saima Lake. Its length is fifty-nine kilometers. Rich verdure, leafy birches and a charming countryside surround the canal and add to its serene and placid beauty.

The enforced leisurely procedure on a canal trip furnishes ample opportunity for a view of the surroundings. Such observation discloses another source of wealth, namely, vast forests. To this may be added the wealth of islands, not equalled anywhere along the northland's rocky coast. Islands are strewn everywhere along the coast and in the lakes. There are islands of every conceivable form and size, from the tiniest knoll that will scarcely support a few sea gulls, to such islands of imposing grandeur as equal a prince's estate. Some spring steeply out of the water with craggy cliffs. Others slope gently down to the water's edge, here, jungle-like, overhanging birches mirror their trembling foliage in the water. Especially around Helsinki, many suburban villas pretentiously occupy an entire island.

In this world of waterways, the pleasure steamer holds a peculiar and important place. Numerous are the charming and luxurious cruises that may be taken on inland lake steamers or along the coast.

Poe

When I think of him, comes gilding A perfume strange, abiding, Of a flower I saw when riding One summer night In the Dismale.

When stars did all the guiding. . . . Dismounted, I leaned over And the dim chasm did discover Far down, where eagles hover, On a footless place In the precipice-face, Sky-coloured flowers, in clover.

As I gazed down, fear-dissembling, Their moon-lit bell, assembling Azure virgins, resembling Exquisite dancers' Waved me up answers Out of that Gulf of trembling.

So 'mid inhuman splendour Chaotic, bleak, untender To all that skies engender In giddy air These poems rare Do flutter, wild and slender.

—Herbert Trench, in "Lyrics and Narrative Poems."

Buying Antiques

It was the first I had ever attended; I went, with Dorothy, more indifferent than not intent on buying one special object, what now I have forgotten. We were late and forced to sit far back from the auctioneer; and, half-inattentive, I bought a brightly decorated pitcher. I didn't know you wanted that, Dorothy said. I hadn't known it either, but this, naturally, there was no necessity for me to admit. It was for a window seat, I told her. Then a blue Staffordshire plate, commemorating an early stage of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was put up for sale, and my interest was instantly, seriously engaged. I had always been absorbed by the romantic aspects of early American transportation. A bid was made in the front of the room which I improved. I was raised, I raised my bid and my bid in turn was increased. The plate, one blue plate with a fantastic locomotive and brigade of primitive cars on it, began to seem expensive. A distinctly old man wanted it; and when, slowly, I enlarged my offer, he glanced at an individual sitting at his shoulder. The individual nodded. His lips formed the words. Get it. The bidding proceeded until suddenly at forty dollars, I stopped and the plate was lost. Released from the pressure, the excitement, of competition I felt immensely relieved, forty-two dollars and fifty cents for a—

But the auctioneer had another lot on the stand beside him, and that—I have no idea what it was—I bought. A pleasant glow set up in me; I had a feeling of power, of illimitable resources; the conviction that I possessed an understanding of antique furniture denied everyone else present. . . . glow within me expanded to a triumphant mood which bid for practically everything that was sold. Mostly I was successful, and it began to seem, in a single day, at one auction, I had acquired perhaps the most unique collection of old American furniture in existence. The winter was coming to an end, I had on galoshes, which were unbuckled, and a racoon coat; and when there was any doubt in my mind about the special qualities of an offered object, I flapped up to the front of the room—met, I am certain, by a respectful wonder—and examined it with an air of the deepest technical comprehension. However, once again my inexperience and essential ignorance combined to defeat my public exhibition of limitless funds and virtuosity.

A Liverpool tea service with lustre bands and a scene in black transfer was put up, and, very correctly, I was infatuated with it. Determined to own it I made the second bid, and then, turning away that night, I found the tea service and Arthur Sussel was in complete agreement with me. That was, I realized, he was bidding against me. I didn't know Sussel as well then as I do now, and his method of buying mystified me—I saw eighty dollars, he raised his folded catalogue and an inch or so, and the auctioneer cried eighty-five. I went up to ninety. Arthur Sussel apparently elevated an eyebrow—he was standing in the extreme back of the room—and ninety-five dollars was announced. An hundred and fifty, sixty, an hundred and seventy-five dollars quickly followed; and then, chagrined, I forced myself to retire. . . .

When the auction was over I had to arrange for a large truck to haul out to West Chester my purchases. I was still wholly satisfied, and Dorothy, who was subdued, annoyed me. How much did you spend? she asked; and I told her in the vicinity of fifteen hundred dollars. I didn't understand how I got so much for so little, I proceeded, with twenty or thirty dealers interested. . . .

When, the following day, the truckload arrived in West Chester my enthusiasm slightly sank; the brilliantly decorated pitcher was as badly cracked as it had been skillfully mended; it was useless for the purpose I had designed it—to hold flowers on a window sill. The furniture, robbed of the dramatic colour of the sale, was less compelling than I had remembered. There was a possibility that I hadn't, yet, become the owner of better Americana than that in the Metropolitan Museum. What I had bought was honest enough, it had been open to the closest inspection, absolutely nothing had been misrepresented, but it wasn't, well, unique. I felt that acutely; my education had begun—Joseph Herzesheimer, in "From An Old House."

Flaming March

Seattle in March. Each bursting light is a tiny flare or torch that lights the awakening road in March. On the winding lane of Sunset hill the pussy willows which were a soft grey down last month, made softer by the mist, are now little yellow torches that have burned low from overhanging branches. They gutter in their brown candlesticks of fanciful shapes, casting little yellow sparks over the earth.

Coming upward from the ground are the yellow flames of daffodils, the bright flare of crocuses that reach far upwards, aiming at the blue and golden sky, burning with a youthful passion of life. Full flowering currant bushes hang pink lanterns on their tender green branches for the garden parties of March, the gay informal rhythmic dances over greenward and hillside.

The magnolia tree in the garden is filled with promise. It, too, is full of torches of closed petals like incandescent globes that will grow larger and rounder as if blown by a master glassblower, finally to open and glow white in the sunshine, exhaling the pure perfume of its flower.

On the garden pool rippled by the March wind there is a patch of white liquid fire cast by the sun. In the rippling sheen diamonds burn with fiery luster as the water is wrinkled by the breeze, and when the wind pauses for a moment the tree torches are reflected in the quieter waters of the pool.

Everywhere the ground lights are being lit as well as those in the arching branches of the trees. Colorful tapers burn, flames and torches swing, and tiny flames leap up from quickening earth in the vast altar of the out-of-doors. Under the sun of the day or in the star-spaces of the night, there comes the vanguard of spring, flames leading the procession of flowers that will litter the fields of May and make the countryside a fragrant bower in the full-tide of flowering June.

True Witnesses

Written for *The Christian Science Monitor*

SOME years ago a French gentleman went to visit a German nobleman who lived in a fine old castle on the Rhine. During a conversation the former boasted of his agnosticism, contending that as he had never seen God and knew nothing of Him, he could not be expected to believe in Him. The day after his arrival his host took him around the castle and the grounds, which contained many rare and interesting things. Among the most admired of these was a picture painted by the baron's son. There was also a garden designed by him and beautifully laid out with a great variety of flowers and trees. At its entrance stood a large cottage which the son had built at his own expense as a home for the orphan children of the village. The visitor was delighted at the sight of the happy children enjoying the freedom and comforts of home-life; and turning to the baron he expressed his great pleasure at all he had seen, and congratulated him enthusiastically upon having such a good son. "But how do you know that I have a good son? You have never seen him," replied his host. "But I have seen what he has done, and I know that he must be good and clever; I judge him by his works." "Very true," answered the baron quietly; "and just in the same way do I know our heavenly Father. I have never seen Him, but I know by His works that He is a God of infinite wisdom, power, and love."

The invisible God has not left Himself without a witness: He manifests Himself through His works. Our great Exemplar, Christ Jesus, pointed to the lilies of the field and to the birds as illustrations of our Father's tender love and care. When we say that nature expresses God, we do not refer to the faded flower, the blighted tree, the devastating storm or earthquake; for these are not the works of God, but are the seeming manifestations of mortal mind, or false belief. On page 240 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says, "Nature voices natural, spiritual law and divine Love, but human belief misinterprets nature." This misinterpretation originates in the failure to distinguish between the two contradictory accounts of creation recorded in Genesis. In the first chapter of Genesis we read of the spiritual creation, of which it is said, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." This declaration of the allness of good shows the record in the second chapter to be an allegorical account of a supposed material creation and of a seeming power apart from and opposed to God. And we read there also of a "tree of knowledge of good and evil," which is exactly opposite to

Christ Jesus' statement, "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit."

Not only did Christ Jesus teach, but he also proved the supposititious nature of a material creation. He did not hesitate to rebuke and contradict the traditions and the false interpretations of the Scriptures which were made by the religious leaders and teachers of his time. Indeed, his precepts were so opposed to the accepted religious beliefs of his day that his teaching brought upon him hatred and bitter opposition. He revealed the fatherhood of God, whose will for His children is health, holiness, and abundance; and he constantly pointed to his works as the proof of his revelation. Before his clear understanding of the truth, evil in its phantom forms disappeared. He destroyed the beliefs of sin, sickness, and death, thus proving them to be no part of God's perfect creation, which is indestructible.

Not only did Jesus do these mighty works himself, but he also taught his followers how to do them; and for about three centuries they too demonstrated spiritual healing. Then popularity and materialism crept into the Christian church, resulting in a loss of the spiritual vision of God and His Christ, which alone heals the sick and sinning. The clear teachings of Jesus were distorted, material remedies took the place of absolute reliance upon God, and dogma and creed superseded demonstration. During the centuries that followed many faithful witnesses arose who caught glimpses of the truth, and consequently were able to do mighty things in Christ's name. But the door to a perfect understanding of Truth was not fully opened until 1866, when, after many years of earnest prayer and patient searching for Truth, the great fact of God's spiritual, perfect creation was revealed to the awakened, purified consciousness of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. After she had proved by demonstration that the Christ heals today, even as in our

Master's time, she labored with unselfish, tireless love to give this glorious, demonstrable understanding to the whole world. Today, tens of thousands gratefully acknowledge that through the study of Christian Science as given in Mrs. Eddy's writings, they have been healed of sin, sorrow, and sickness, and are daily learning the truth about God and man, which is the secret of harmony and happiness. As Mrs. Eddy says in *Science and Health* (p. 149), "To-day there is hardly a city, village, or hamlet, in which are not to be found living witnesses and monuments to the virtue and power of Truth, as applied through this Christian system of healing disease."

What Is Winter?

In the quiet valley The sun found gossip: "Do you know," asked a brown blade of grass "Of its green neighbor, "Do you know whether winter has passed?" "What is winter?" asked the green blade. —Charles A. Wagner, in "Poems of the Soil and Sea."

Scott's Lyrical Prose

This little attention to color in landscape is, I think, a sin of omission on the part of Scott, but it is partly the fault of his times. They had not learned then to see the purples and blues so easy for us to pick out now that we have studied them in so many modern paintings and prints. The tournament of Ashby-de-la-Zouche in Ivanhoe has more color, particularly in matters of detail. Rebecca is gorgeous in a "turban of yellow silk" and a "smaragdine of the richest Persian silk exhibiting flowers in their natural colors embossed upon a purple ground." Sir Piercie Shafton lolls proud as a pile and even more gleefully hued about the dark tower of Glendearg, "in a carnation velvet doublet slashed and tufted out with cloth of silver." Richness of color in dress compels Scott to more vivid description than do the wintry colors of the North but he is not so happy, I think, in such description as in that of the sombre scenes we knew so well and loved so wholly.

It is in the speech of his peasants, as I have said, that Scott reaches his greatest distinction of style. The talk of the three old hags in *The Bride of Lammermoor*, like their characterization, is Scott at his best, a master of style and drama. As finely wild, yet more exalted, is the speech of Meg Merrilies; and Edie Ochiltree's, though often on a lower note, is extremely varied and rich. The lament of Meg over her lost shelling in *Derncleugh*; her blessing on young Ellangowan; her warning to Hazlewood—these are not all of equal inspiration or beauty of execution, but all are as surely lyrics in prose as the most prized passages of De Quincey or Carlyle or Ruskin.—Cornelius Weygandt, in "A Century of the English Novel."

A Statesman's View

Poetry at its best is easily intelligible, touching the finest chords of taste and feeling, but never striving at effect. This is the highest merit in every department of literature, and in poetry it is well called inspiration. Surprise, conceit, strange combinations of imagery and expression, may be successfully managed, but it is merit of an inferior kind. The beautiful, pathetic and sublime are always simple and natural, and marked by a certain serene unconsciousness of effort. —Edward Everett.

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Sailings From Boston

"Aurania" Mar. 21, "Samaria" Apr. 18

"Caronia" May 2 and Fortnightly

Sailings From New York

FURTHER GOOD STOCK MARKET

Industrials and Specialties in Particular Favor

With Traders

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—The recovery in stock prices, which set in before the close yesterday, was continued at the opening of today's stock market.

Oils were again in good demand under the leadership of General Asphalt and General Petroleum. "Katy" preferred responded to the higher dividend by advancing 1 1/2 points on the first sale, and the common advanced a point or so.

Buying orders were spread over a broad list, with the oils, motor, independent steels and specialties giving the best demonstrations of group strength.

The demand for the rails was limited, although Southern Railway, Frisco common, Missouri Pacific preferred, and Reading advanced a point or so.

General Asphalt preferred extended its gain to four points before the close, while the half hour of the common to 2, and Maracaibo, Producers & Refiners, and Colorado Fuel moved up a point or so.

Stocks Show Strength

Pool operations were again evident in the specialties, Allied Chemical, International Harvester, General Electric, Du Pont and American Can all showing early gains of 1 to nearly 3 points.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular. Demand sterling advanced, changed at 8 1/2, and French francs were slightly firmer at 3.61 cents. Belgian and Norwegian currencies were lower.

Efforts to start a general decline by pressure against Baking B. Foundation, and several other specialties were defeated by a vigorous buying demonstration in the motors and miscellaneous issues. Foundation fell 3/4, Ward Baking B. 2 1/2 to 52, and Gimbel Brothers 3/4 to 52, both new minimum prices for the year.

General Motors was lifted 3 1/2 to 54 1/2, General Asphalt rose 1 1/2 to 54 1/2, Cast Iron Pipe 4 1/2 to 20 3/4, American Can 3 1/2 to 20 3/4, and Stromberg Carburetor, and Union Bag and Paper 3.

The renewal rate on call loans was unchanged at 4 1/2 per cent.

Bonds Are Steady

Little change in the character of bond trading was evident in today's early dealings, although prices held to a steady course.

A swing back from yesterday's reaction carried Delaware & Hudson and Chesapeake & Ohio common higher, and speculative buying of Frisco income 6s was resumed. "Katy" Seaboard, and Georgia & Eastern issues were shaded slightly.

Accumulation of the issues involved in the Van Sweringen's Nickel Plate merger was based on reports of definite developments at the Chesapeake & Ohio meeting tomorrow.

Oil and independent steel bonds moved up under the leadership of Pan American 6s, Sinclair 6s, Bethlehem Steel 5s, and Midvale Steel 6s. International Mercantile Marine 6s also were strong, but American Sugar Refining 6s were among the few soft spots.

Trading was quiet in United States and foreign government obligations.

HIDE MARKET IS UNSATISFACTORY

Tanners Find Bids Too Low—Sales Light; Prices Easier

Extreme conservatism prevails in the packer hide market. While it is common knowledge that the proffered stock is the poorest of the entire year, it is no worse than what constitutes available hides during the month of March.

Prospects for the spring are not especially encouraging from a tanners' viewpoint, and bearish cables from Europe have had an influence on the packer market.

In the last half of last week native steer hides were offered at 12 1/2c, but as the bids dropped to 12c nothing came of it. Heavy native cows showed some strength, as a fair-sized lot was booked at 10 1/2c. Light native cows are selling at 11 1/2c and branded at 10 1/2c. Winter native cows are in the northwest prevents any improvement in that section, but in the South and Southwest shedding of hair is noticed.

Prigricio hides are inactive, with an increasing accumulation, which gives a downward tone to prices. Packer calf is slow and prices easy. About 25,000 Februarys sold at 19c. It is known that prime lots of northern skins were offered at 20c, but there were no takers.

Packer kip was listed at 13-14 1/2c. Sales were light. City calf skins moved at 16c, and declined. Offerings from abroad are creating more or less disturbance.

The packer market reports the principal sales during the week ended March 13 as follows:

2,000 March Colorado steers 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c
2,000 March Colorado steers 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c
10,000 March branded cows 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c
12,000 Feb-Mar heavy native cows 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c
14,000 Feb-Mar heavy native cows 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c
5,000 Feb-Mar light (St. Paul) native cows 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c
4,000 Feb-Mar light (St. Paul) native cows 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c
Worth native cows 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c

WHEAT PRICE HAS FURTHER SETBACK

IN TODAY'S TRADING

CHICAGO, March 16 (AP)—Fresh setbacks in the value of wheat took place today as soon as business began. Further declines quickly ensued, and at Liverpool, and Buenos Aires being reflected here.

The disquieting political conditions in Europe were again a reason for depression at Liverpool, and so, too, was a break in Argentine exchange, together with reports that Argentine wheat shipments to Europe were being delayed.

Chicago opening prices, % @ 11 1/2c for May (new) and % @ 11 1/2c for July (new) were followed by continued general weakness.

Unfavorable weather made corn and oats prices weaker. Corn opened unchanged to 1/4c off, May 7 1/2c, the corn market recovered to about yesterday's finish.

Oats started a shade lower to 1/4c higher, May 40c, and held near to the initial range.

Influenced by an upturn in hog values, the provision market was firm.

STANDARD PLATE GLASS

Standard Plate Glass, including subsidiaries for 1925, and July 1926, net profit of \$226,178, compared with \$226,178 in 1925.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Mar. 15	Mar. 16
100 Adm. Ru.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
100 Adm. Ru.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
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100 Lewis & N. L.	129	129	129	129
1500 Ludlum Stl.	46	44 1/2	46	45 1/2
4900 Mack Tr.	127	124 1/2	126 1/2	124 1/2
700 Macy	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
200 Macy pf.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
500 Magma Con.	41	40 1/2	41	40 1/2
100 Manati Sug.	40	40	40	40
1700 Man El Sug	64 1/2	68	68 1/2	67 1/2

ing about April 1. Unit cost of \$750,000 and will produce steel rods, anglebars, concrete-reinforcing bars and other shapes of steel.

monthly production of 10,000 tons. The company expects to operate all the open-hearth furnaces after the war.

Theatrical News of the World Musical Events

The Battle of Northampton

Northampton, Mass. Special Correspondence

AFTER being twice overthrown, in as many weeks, a local battle of importance has been won at Northampton, where, as it happens, a likeable group of English players were the spectacular figures in a matter that, at foundation, is bigger than those who are usually the victors. The battle just won—temporarily anyway—really was between motion pictures and spoken plays. Not against pictures themselves, but against their total domination of all theater expression. This is a more crucial matter for the smaller cities than has been recognized in general. Bred on pictures only, the generation now coming into theater attendance has little conception of other visual drama.

It is a discerning minority that, just now, is the crucial factor in a theater matter that has assumed general importance, and, against great odds, has saved good drama for Northampton. In widespread editorial and other discussion it is increasingly assumed that if the spoken theater is to be kept from becoming extinct—save in a few great cities—it is to be done by the other cities assuming responsibility for their own dramatic companies.

Possession by the city of a theater that is municipally owned (but only by meeting certain higher conditions) and the division of citizens on this subject—which for years, at vital intervals, has torn that and adjacent communities—is why Northampton every now and then looms above the theater horizon with portent more than local.

Northampton began the experiment of a resident professional company in 1912, when its theater began sadly to register decadent road conditions. For five years, under direction of Bertram Harrison and Jessie Bonstelle, stock companies of increasing class developed a theater force there that attracted wide attention. For two years more this was advanced by Melville Burke. Then, because of a small deficit, pretty sure to have been paid by the theater prosperity then setting in after the World War, the company was sold to a group of local citizens, who, at present means the New York theater—the city, rarely officially favorable and generally antagonistic to the theater except as a money-making possibility—refused to permit the company to continue.

The issue was fought long and bitterly and its scars never effaced. One type of citizen stood with the city's decision. Another—probably minor but undoubtedly more progressive—type stood by the theater. When the city repudiated what had been one of its claims to distinction, friends of the theater pledged their support against cost to the city if the work could go on. This was refused, but the finer section wanted refused to decay. For six years the city ran the theater as a motion picture house, though it—like all cities—was liberally provided with these.

tion among all the interested civic, educational and personal forces in the differing fields. Attendance at the theater also piled up its approval. At final performances of "Candida" and "Loyalties" many were turned away from full houses.

In the face of such public response came a repeated announcement from the theater trustees that the company must close. The entire number of pledges had not been secured in the two weeks given. In the little towns about Northampton and in near-by larger cities loyal patrons were aroused. This time, and perhaps with the sting of the situation so bitterly lost in 1919, the minority arose in that might, of quality and character, that, in rare crises, it may attain—if sufficiently aware.

While petitions and "public opinion" besieged trustees, others showed their faith by personally assuming what the pledge had not yet covered. The trustees recalled their decision. At that night's performance of "The Importance of Being Earnest" amid cheers and general demonstration from the audience, Paul Hansell announced that a continued season was assured and the next play was "Outward Bound."

Of more far-reaching importance is the value this campaign has had in enlightenment and extension of theater thought. The matter is a larger one than merely that of keeping a delightful and desirable class of entertainment in a special city. It is the struggle of the higher professional theater to make a stand against all that swamps it in the more spectacular pastime amusement of the smaller cities. There is no debate as to the value of such a theater. Only a question if there are enough of those who are sensible of this to make its existence continuously possible.

over again all the sweetness of Shakespeare, remembering what he with his magic made of this Portia! Or am I confusing memory, and thinking of the one and only time that I saw Ellen Terry act? She rose to bespeak mercy, spread wide the palms of her hands to implore, and then—without having yet directly addressed Shylock or had a good look at the object of her eloquence—she raised her eyes and took him in, engulfed his personality, as though she were opening her eyes upon life for the first time.

But we must return to the screen. This film, despite its great interest, is not excellent. Perhaps it is asking too much that Germans should play Italians. Herr Felsner, who directs it, does not understand the management of crowds, though his pageantry is good, and reminds one that the French for pageant is "ballet ambulatorie." There is too much "travel interest" forced into the picture. But some of the old life of Venice is well spread before our sight, and the scenes with the usurers in their marketplace are splendid. The whole attitude between the gay borrowers and the serious lenders makes one understand many old things.

And what have we here? Shylock (or Mordcau, as Florentino named him) persecuted, beaten by first one blow and then another, his wife and his daughter the victims of the Christians, and himself driven to utter relentlessness by the wrongs done to him. He has come to extend our understanding to the Jew of Mestri.

In this film Shylock is played by Werner Kraus, a good stage actor, though he is never convincing. He commands our attention immediately in this part, with his stern muscular movements, his strong decisive play of the hands, and his excellent make-up. But, then, as the story goes on, we wait for something more—and nothing more comes. The intelligence and the muscle still work admirably before us in every scene, but it is all strangely inhuman, and the emotion never rises—does not even reach to meet our own which the very story drags out of us. His scene with his last daughter, and one scene of breast-beating are the best—but the film ends and we feel that we have been cheated.

Two Schools

Londoners have opportunity to compare the playing of the Jew in drama between Werner Kraus in this picture and Rudolph Schildkraut in "The People," for there is enough similarity between the old and the modern story of what fate can happen to the family of a proud and alien old man to impress us with the comparison of interpretation. Where Werner is hard, Schildkraut is soft; where the one is inhuman, the other is very human indeed, where one is strongly economical, the other is rich with detail; where one is hard, the other is sentimental. In short, here we have the new school of acting and the old, both exemplified by good players who know their craft without bringing genius to it.

The part of Jessica, whose rôle in the old story is stronger than in Shakespeare's version, is played by Henry Porten; and through it she moves delicately and exquisitely like a dancer—in the way in which she is imitable. Portia, alas, is not good. And how it makes one taste

of the old story is stronger than in Shakespeare's version, is played by Henry Porten; and through it she moves delicately and exquisitely like a dancer—in the way in which she is imitable. Portia, alas, is not good. And how it makes one taste

"The Jew of Mestri"

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, Feb. 24

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Molière at the Abbey Theater

Dublin
Special Correspondence

AT THE Abbey Theater, Dublin, "The Would-Be Gentleman," an entertainment in two acts by Molière, translated and adapted by Lady Gregory, with the usual Abbey company, with the exception of Sara Allgood.

Resemblances and sympathies between the French and the Irish of Southern Ireland have often been pointed out. True, no two Irishmen will agree upon the nature of the typical Irishman, or upon the character of the Irish genius. But the Irish affinity with the French is one that transcends classes and creeds, and is a plausible matter for the essayist who will bring in appropriate accounts of the escape of Huguenots, the plottings of Jacobites, the doings of the Irish brigades, and the like.

What edifice of generalization we may build on this framework of contacts it is hard to say. The Irish are not nationalists. And the French are not rationalists. The French are not cultured to be playboys. The Irish are too widehearted to be neat comedians. But Irish "elegance" makes a kind of claim for kinship with French good.

The Irish love of fine words, the French love of "beau discours," French wit and Irish repartee, French "distraction" and the Irish man's "we'd a most agreeable evening," all pair off remarkably well. The clean, breezy grace of a Molière comedy wins the heart of the country audience as an enthusiastic audience for his work, in the early days of the theater. She published the Kiltartan Molière in 1910 and the volume included "Le Médecin Malgré Lui," "L'Avare," and "Les Fourberies de Scapin." These were written in the Kiltartan dialect (which she had used in other Galway plays) and in some way difficult to define, caught much of the grace, gaiety, irony and heartiness of Molière, which a cold, accurate and conventional translation might have lost. How much of this success was due to the delicious naïveté of the Abbey players and to the Irish audience's love of good fooling and perception of irony, is shown in the present performance of "Le Bour-

geois Gentilhomme," in which Lady Gregory has abandoned the Kiltartan idiom, and left the players to themselves to Irishize the play.

One is not offended by this adaptation. One does not feel—as is often the case with translations—that the actors have taken out naturalization papers but are generations away from their adopted nationality. The players here are entirely as though "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" were an Irish play. Of course to hear Molière's lines spoken in a rich Dublin brogue was in itself deliciously incongruous and funny. To hear the excellent Barry Fitzgerald as M. Jourdain say, "Sure ye're an ignorant woman," or "Lookout," was devastating. But no one could say the doings of poor M. Jourdain were less amusing or less credible, though the clear French phrases were drawn and thickened by an accent which above all things, is not "chic."

The fact is the Abbey Players carry us away and convince us completely when they are themselves unduly Irish. Put their lines into English, and the French phrases, and the ruffles, dull their gestures for the drawing room, and make them say "prunes and prisms" before coming on the stage, and their affectation and their shortcomings are patent. The Irish tread is heavier than the French tread, for the French step in drawing rooms and the Irish on open hills. The Comédie Française, acting Molière, misses not one grace of the stage, not one flash of the farce and passes naturally from posture to posture. But the Abbey Players calumny—to borrow from the indispensable Lewis Carroll—as though dancing a half step, they make a jig of the play, and the jig for all its lack of polish, has much of the irresponsibility of "la vieille gaité française."

V. S. P.

"The Wisdom Tooth," current at the Little Theater, New York, will be published by George H. Doran.

"Rags" will be produced at the Bayes Theater, New York, on March 19 by the Yiddish Art Theater, with Maurice Swartz in the leading rôle.

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"The Bat" Screened

NEW YORK, Mar. 15.—Strand Theater, "The Bat," a motion picture adapted by Roland West from Rinehart-Hopwood play, directed by Mr. West; a United Artists production.

An able, entertaining film has been made of this well-known, long-run "comedy-mystery-drama" that has kept so many audiences on the quiver. Mr. West has managed to keep the mood of uncertainty in long suspension, and by keeping most of his scenes within an engulfing background of heavy shadow he builds up a murky and intangible atmosphere suitable to the tale.

Mr. West has had a good company of players to work with, with perhaps Louise Fazenda heading the list for her clever handling of the comedy maid-servant. Not once does she overdo the part, which is more, she has quite changed her type and appearance for this picture, which is in itself an accomplishment for one who has been so often cast in the way of "comic relief." Emily Fitzroy is the noncommittal head of the household over which the "Bat" has spread his wings, and Jack Pickford and Jewel Carmen are the two young folks put to the test by this strange visitation. Andre Beranger, Charles Herzinger, Arthur Housman, Robert McKim, Soila Kamiyama, Eddie Gribbon, Tullio Carminati, and Lee Shumway are the other members of the cast.

R. F.

"East Lynne"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 13.—Greenwich Village Theater, "East Lynne," a play in three acts, adapted from the novel by Mrs. Henry Wood, directed by James Light and Stanley Howlett; settings by Cleon Throckmorton.

Miss Cornelia Carlyle... Marie Pavay... Mr. Dill... Allen W. Naele... Mrs. Dill... Louise Firmer... Archibald Carlyle... Charles Fleming... Lady Isabel... Mary Blair... Richard Hale... Edgar Stehl... Barbara Hale... Edna Jones... Justice Hale... Allen W. Naele... Mrs. Dill... Barbara Benedict... Lord Mount Severn... Stanley Howlett... Little William... Dorthea Nolan... Office... John Moran

The presentation of this burlesque performance of "East Lynne" is not an occasion for extending much congratulation to the producers—Kenneth MacGowan, Eugene O'Neill and Robert Edmond Jones. Poking fun is the cheapest form of criticism and when laughter and scorn are directed at sincere sentiment, honesty and

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

There seems to be every indication that the present American Administration, bent on the

The Background of the Mexican Situation

clouded the situation in the Republic to the south of the Rio Grande. The Government of the United States, since the middle of the last century, has consistently maintained an active interest in Latin-American—particularly Mexican—affairs. The people of the United States, in contrast, have been more generally indifferent toward and ignorant of these southern nations than, perhaps, in the case of any other section of the world with the exception of Africa. This lack of familiarity with developments has been apparent in the present controversy.

The background of the present situation antedates, by almost seventy-five years, the régime of President Calles in Mexico. Up to 1857 the Government of Mexico was largely under the very definite control of the Roman Catholic Church. The church owned one-half of all the real property of the country, and there was no authority to dispute its power. In 1857, however, Benito Juárez—the greatest Mexican and one of the most outstanding statesmen produced in the New World—headed a successful revolution that gave to Mexico a constitution, the keystone of which was the separation of church and state. Since 1857, and this fact should be noted, that separation has been maintained, and the establishment or maintenance of nunneries or monasteries has been forbidden.

Following Juárez, it was only under the régime of Porfirio Díaz that these laws were enforced. In regard to the church, especially, practices were tolerated which the Constitution—had it been strictly enforced—prohibited. But in 1917, under the Carranza Government, a new Constitution was written which reaffirmed the policies outlined by Juárez, sought to make the provisions of the previous document more than "dead letters" and prepared the way for the present movements. This Constitution of 1917 was important in four specific respects.

In the first place, it outlined a national program of "Mexico for the Mexicans." Up to that time, in practice, if not in fact, extrajurisdictional had existed in Mexico. Foreigners owning property who were brought into dispute with Mexicans seldom submitted to the courts of the country. Rather they appealed to their diplomatic officers and, very frequently, received governmental assistance.

In the second place, in Article 130 of the 1917 Constitution, Mexico wrote what is probably the most advanced labor legislation to be found in any national constitution in the world. Since that time the power of the labor unions has increased. In fact, it was labor opposition that defeated De la Huerta's revolution against Obregon, despite the fact that De la Huerta had the backing of some forty-five of the sixty leading generals of the country.

In the third place, the 1917 Constitution called for the breakup of the great estates of Mexico. About 54,000,000 acres of land in Mexico are owned by aliens. A large part of the remainder is in these great estates, some of them almost as large as small European nations. Approximately 10,000 families have owned Mexico for the last 400 years. President Calles declared that it was a major policy of his régime to turn over these vast territories—by a gradual process of absorption through state action and the issuances of special bonds—to the 12,000,000 peons of the country.

Fourthly, the 1917 Constitution proposes to go further than the previous Constitution in cutting off the power of the church. Thus, it is forbidden for a foreigner in Mexico to "exercise the ministry," that is, to serve as pastor of a church. There is, at present, not a single Protestant American pastor in Mexico, although there are many Protestant missionaries who teach and minister in other ways.

In an understanding of the present Mexican situation, therefore, it is necessary to know that this movement is a culmination of the nationalistic uprising under Juárez and an outgrowth of the Constitutions of 1857 and 1917. Calles is the first President since the 1917 Constitution who has begun, in any widespread way, to enforce the provisions of that document. Unquestionably this enforcement is creating a considerable amount of discomfort. But so far as the religious issue is concerned, it is significant that up to the present there has been no protest from the religious workers who recognize the law of the land where they are laboring, and with the activities of these bodies there has been no serious interference.

Among other agencies that are being used to create a public sentiment against the national prohibition law is the injection into plays of

Liquor Propaganda on the Stage

arguments in favor of a return to the licensed liquor system, or, as it is commonly expressed by the wets, the regulated sale of light wines and beer. Following the

enactment of the Volstead Law, a number of ingenious play carpenters hurriedly constructed what they thought were highly amusing comedies, purporting to show the absurdity of trying to stop the sale of alcoholic beverages. Undiscouraged by the experience of other playwrights who had tried to capitalize the subtle humor of provoking opposition to the supreme law of the land, Augustus Thomas, who has to his credit a number of successful plays, has perpetrated still another thrilling drama, the purport of which is that prohibition is a failure; that federal senators vote dry but drink liquor, and that because the price of bootleg alcohol is high, and the often poisonous stuff difficult to get, school children and college students are drinking more than in the good

old days, when there were saloons on every corner, and all kinds of alcoholic compounds were cheap and abundant. As described by the dramatic critic of the New York Herald Tribune, the play is "A stump speech for liberty and alcohol," conveying the startling information that some politicians are insincere; that bootleggers favor prohibition; and that Yale men drink their way through college by acting as stool pigeons for the Volstead Law.

All of this is doubtless very amusing and instructive to the kind of audiences that like that sort of thing, but there must have been an inclination on the part of some of those present who were not informed in advance as to the nature of the play, to ask: "What of it?" Liberty and Alcohol, one and inseparable, may be a good theme for stump speeches, but it is not the stuff of which good plays are made. It is hardly probable that many persons will pay prevailing theater ticket prices to be told that prohibition deprives them of their liberty to drink, while it encourages drinking by young people to a greater extent than before national prohibition was adopted.

There is an old saying, perhaps more trite than true, which has it that "there are tricks in all trades but ours."

Telling Secrets Out of School

But the average reader seems to have entertained the belief that in the making of newspapers, including the gathering and publication of news, as well as in the arrangements of the several departments designed to please and interest, some peculiar, though not necessarily secret formulas are followed. But conviction, in the form of disillusionment, must have come to many such who listened, a few nights ago, to the radiocast addresses delivered by responsible officials connected with the Associated Press. In these addresses the processes and methods employed in collecting and disseminating the news of the world were explained. Convincing evidence must have been offered to show that this great feat is accomplished just as other purposeful and worthy undertakings are accomplished, by industry, perseverance, and strict adherence to established standards.

One speaker explained that 80,000 men and women are employed in gathering and compiling the daily news report. In dispatching this news to the offices where it is used, a telegraph circuit 125,000 miles long is utilized, as well as telephone wires which would reach almost around the earth. The fixed cost of this organized activity was stated as being \$47.50 for every minute, day and night, throughout the year. This cost is declared to be the actual expense of operation, the association, under its charter, being forbidden to sell news at a profit. It is co-operative in the fullest sense of the word.

Estimated upon a purely economic basis, therefore, the service rendered is almost invaluable to the average American newspaper, and as invaluable, it may be said, to the average newspaper reader. The expense of a special news service could not be borne by individual papers with a limited circulation. It is by this broader dissemination of important items of news that information is carried almost simultaneously to the four corners of the world. The method perhaps tends to standardize the membership newspapers, in at least some degree, but probably the "constant reader," the person most interested, does not often observe this. The manifold report of the world's doings comes to him in the form of a special personal message each morning or evening. It fills his need.

But even with these interesting disclosures, and with the avowed willingness to tell secrets out of school, much remains untold. Those who scan their daily paper, sometimes complaining that there is little in it to interest them, were not told, and probably they do not all stop to think, that eternal vigilance is being observed by a vast army of workers posted even on the very frontiers of civilization, as well as in every city and hamlet, prepared to bulletin any interesting or important event and to follow this with the full news "story." And this vigilance is maintained daily and hourly. The great machinery set up is never idle. Service is its watchword. As railroad trains move continuously in all directions, day and night and on holidays, so this vast news-gathering agency maintains its uninterrupted activity. The routine is broken constantly by the unexpected. Human nature is ever supplying new thrills for itself.

Any plan which elevates the standard of education in a country is worthy of commendation, provided it attains its object without an undue or uncompensated sacrifice in any direction. Hence reports telling of the greatly improved status of the teaching profession in England are more than welcome, especially when conditions before the war are remembered. The present improvement is largely the result of the work of the Burnham Committee, which consists of representatives of the local education authorities and teachers, and which has secured for the teaching profession a far higher standard of remuneration than any that existed only a comparatively few years ago.

Particularly is this situation commendable because, as was practically inevitable under conditions as they were when local considerations were almost entirely the deciding factors in determining teachers' salaries, in the old days many a teacher of the finest ability would be discriminated against because of a lack of "pull." Politics, religion, or social considerations were allowed to exercise an influence altogether out of proportion to what was right, and many times this resulted in teachers devoting more time to gaining the good will of local authorities than to paying strict attention to their work.

Today the salaries of teachers are taken care of automatically. They are determined by national agreement for every area in the entire country. And as a consequence, the teachers

themselves are relieved of an enormous weight of unnecessary worry. It is not alone the higher salaries which have infused into the profession a morale that is better than that commonly met with before; it is this sense of assurance of fair treatment. The result is certain to be reflected beneficially by the students in a thousand different ways, for in a school, as in the average organization of any kind, those at its head determine largely the character of its personnel. From this improvement of status in the British teachers, therefore, it is fair to look for a corresponding improvement of the scholarship which will emerge from the schools under their care.

The sweeping statement was made recently by a gentleman who is described as the general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in one of the largest American cities, that too much leisure has led to an increase in lawlessness among the youth of the present generation. He proceeded to lay at the door of the young people 90 per cent of the crimes and misdemeanors committed in the United States. But is it not possible to show that the indictment is loosely drawn? The special pleader seems to have erred in failing to differentiate between leisure and idleness. Thus he may have failed to state his case correctly, and, by so doing, weakened the argument which he sought to present.

Leisure, in the common acceptance of the term, is something that is earned or enjoyed as a result of faithful application to tasks undertaken, either voluntarily or by assignment. Idleness presupposes no such previous performance. Indeed, the exact opposite is indicated. There is no need now to bring a new indictment against idleness. It has stood arraigned before every court of competent jurisdiction throughout all the ages. No worthy advocate has appeared in its defense, for no defense can be interposed in its behalf.

But leisure, as distinguished from idleness, may be regarded as a product of industry. It possesses an affirmative quality not difficult to distinguish, as opposed to the mere negative quality of idleness or slothfulness. Thus leisure, so regarded, is something that may be attained, and when attained enjoyed and utilized. Indeed, the entire trend of modern industrial and commercial life has been in the direction of such attainment and enjoyment. That a few may not have devoted their earned leisure to wise and helpful pursuits or to proper forms of relaxation, is not the fault of the system itself. Still the inclination is to believe that, in the main, the shorter workday and the shorter week, with liberal vacation allowances, have proved helpful to industry and beneficial to those engaged in purposeful pursuits.

It should be remembered, however, that the readjustments which have taken place by which it has been found possible to earn and enjoy more leisure than formerly, have provided no place for the confirmed idler. The young man or young woman who has performed a prescribed daily or weekly task does not, each evening or each Saturday afternoon, become an idler. Careful inquiry probably would disclose the fact that a great majority of these devote their leisure time to purposeful study or to the enjoyment of harmless amusements. They are neither perverse nor vicious. The misdeeds of the idlers cannot properly be laid at the doors of the average American youth.

Those who somewhat carelessly indict youth in general should take care that their charges are made more specific. It may be true that 90 per cent of the offenses committed are by the younger men. But recent careful surveys would seem to indicate that those who thus offend are of that class which makes lawlessness and violence its business. The vast majority of them, especially in the larger cities, are shown to be aliens who can lay no valid claim to American citizenship. The youth of America rightfully interpose a general denial to the charges made. They decline to rest under any indictment which classifies them as idlers or habitual offenders.

Editorial Notes

What Philip Kerr, secretary of the Rhodes Trust in England, said at the American Chamber of Commerce in London recently concerning the relationships between Great Britain and America should not be lightly regarded. He asked the question, What had been the effect of the war on Anglo-American relationships? And he answered that the attitude of the average American toward Great Britain is fundamentally better than it has been for a very long time. While on the other hand the British attitude toward America was much worse than it was before the war. He explained this on the ground of various factors which had projected themselves into the thought of the people, and urged that co-operation between the two peoples could not be brought about by political movements, but much could be done by economics. This doubtless is true, but also it may be recalled to advantage that kindness of motive will go a long way, too, for it is assuredly the case that

If England's head and heart were one
Where is that good beneath the sun
Her noble hands should leave undone?

"Scafflaw" served its purpose, even though it may not have been assimilated completely into the language of the common people. And now comes along another similar term, "pittlacker," to designate a person indifferent to the suffering of an animal. It is the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which has announced that this term was the prize-winning word chosen in a competition it sponsored, having been selected from 500 words submitted. Of course, a number of other strikingly ingenious suggestions were forthcoming, as, for instance, brutan, which is said to have been considered a close second to the winner. Then there were crueltor, kroolon, malbrute, and a lot more, finishing up with natucon crudethrian! Let that be as it may, however, the interest stirred up should more than warrant the expense of the competition.

Nearly—or the Morn of Promise

There can be no agony more exquisite than that suffered in nearly buying a book. The more exquisite in Dublin, where the suspicion is both that the book dealer whose name is not Geoghegan conceals alluring azure weather to persuade bibliophiles from their fires, and that the wives of bibliophiles, scenting something in the air, remove from their husbands' pockets all money, leaving only enough to pay their tram fares. For the buying of a book, or the nearly buying of a book, when rightly performed, is in the highest degree an example of conscious self-deception. No born book buyer goes out and, crudely, buys a book.

It happens on one of those mornings when you get up with dour and preposterous determination to do a hard day's work; when you go to your desk and, delaying the plunge, tidy up notes and papers and books; and then, with pen and paper ready, reluctantly begin to mark the paper; taking stolen glances at the sky—pretending you are seeking inspiration—and then tearing up the paper and starting all over again.

You look at your watch and are scandalized to see that what you thought was a good hour and a half's work has taken a niggardly twenty minutes. You look at the sky. It is clear, freshly clipped by the wind. It is a sharp precipitation of azure, faint and high. The sun is twirling his golden disk in it. The wind aims. You look at the sky—look at the sky.

Then you are tempted to think you ought to go out. There is Mr. A. to see. There is Mrs. L. There is that picture. These are necessary matters—and you look at the sky, which has the dimmed silver azure of winter, and it confirms your judgment—of course, they are imperative matters. Hooray! No desk this morning! Imperative matters have excused you. Excellent imperative matters, how you nurture them!

This is a morning of wide promise. You swing onto the tram and go up on top. Not this morning is the tram a monotonous "public conveyance plying for hire." It is a light oblong of wind, a deliberate meteor, a schooner of the streets. Its prow dips as to the motion of water. It sways, it rolls, it pitches. And its trolley mast hisses on the black trajectory of wire across the sky. The tram shudders and roars like a bellying sail and is borne down through streets, through canals of light. The trolley clanks and spurts and follows on its chart of wires.

You have half suspected it would be so. Mr. A. is out. That puts Mrs. L. out of it. And the picture will have to wait. You are self-judged. You walk, now freed of all responsibility. You look up at the sky—look up at the sky.

Such a laying on of tenuous sunlight on the roofs, such patterning of elms, such singing, drying damp in the streets, and such an itinerant, forceful, purposeless wind! It divides coat tails and tips hats. It grasps trousers below the knees and flattens them against shins. It ripples clear puddles. What a half-fellow-well-met sort of place the world is! How bluff, and yet shrewd as the wind, lively as the sun, promising everything like the sky.

You pass the statues, those declamatory Dublin statues. What a population of them there is, and all of them talking or about to talk. Dublin's statues are the most loquacious in the world. Burke faces Grattan and you can scarcely think in the din. Above the wind is Nelson on top of his pillar and the sun whitening him from head to foot. You feel he may suddenly leap up and caper perilously at that gleeful altitude.

At the back of the Four Courts—that blue and bitter ruin—is a street of old clothes' sellers. Rows and rows of empty coats and trousers in which an owner once swaggled, hang outside the shops. Tawny and plump young men stand with hands in pockets and legs apart, in the doorways, like spiders in their webs waiting. You hurry past, fearing for your trousers.

From stairways, and areas, and alleys, and yards, and shops, and stalls go women in black shawls, with hair brown and black as turf, and gusty red faces. Mud flies

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS
Now that the Reparation Commission has left the Hotel Astoria, where it was housed for so long, the work of removing the top stories of this tall building has begun. It was built before the war by a company which was largely German in character. There was much protest against it because its roof broke the line of the Champs Elysees and its cupolas spoiled the view from the Place de l'Etoile. In point of fact, these cupolas were contrary to the law. Legal proceedings were at once taken, but they have dragged on for many years. In 1917 an order was issued that the building should be reduced to the regulation level. The order was not obeyed, first because of the war, and secondly, because the hotel was put to official use. Only now has the demolition of the top story and the cupolas been taken in hand.

A good deal of perturbation has been caused by the appearance of M. Silvain, the former doyen of the Comédie Française, in a music hall in Molière's plays. M. Silvain is seventy-five years of age and the experiment provokes protest. In a fortnight at the music hall he will earn as much as he obtained for a whole year's service at the National Theater. But this question of emoluments has not, he declares, influenced him in the least. He asserts that he is unable to remain inactive, and since the Comédie Française has put him on the retired list he must continue to follow his profession elsewhere. There is, he claims, no loss of dignity in appearing in Tartuffe in the music hall.

A remarkable exhibition of most original illustrations by Mme. Livia Kadar has been given in the Galerie Georges Petit. She has made fascinating compositions full of poetry and fantasy. Her line is of the most exquisite delicacy. The central figure is surrounded as a rule by floral motifs which recall the old Persian manuscripts or the richly decorated pages of William Morris. Some of her subjects are religious. Others represent Hamlet, or the Russian ballets, or Tristan and Isolde, or Oriental scenes. Madame Kadar is a Hungarian artist who possesses great gifts of imagination allied with purity of expression. Whether she works in black and white or in colors, she obtains an exceptional effect of luminosity.

Two model cities are being erected near Paris. One is at Courneuve, and the other at Sceaux, on the southern side. La Courneuve has a large industrial population, and several new factories are being built by the railway. The houses are to be separated from the factories by belts of trees; wide avenues are planned, and gardens are to surround the attractive cottages. In order to make this work possible, marsh land has to be drained. At Sceaux, which is a delightful spot, easily accessible from the metropolis, a garden city on the familiar lines will provide for Paris workers the possibility of living outside the great agglomeration.

The most interesting display at the Grand Palais, where the "Independents" are to hold their annual exhibition, is an "Exposition Retrospective." Forty years of painting will be represented, and all the men and women who have contributed to the creation of modern art will have their works shown side by side.

Sometime ago it was recorded that Jules Romain had submitted a play entitled "Le Dictateur" to the Comédie Française, and that the reading committee had, while expressing its appreciation of the merits of the work, felt obliged to refuse it on the ground that it might provoke hostile demonstrations. It was explained that, in spite of its title, the piece was written many years ago and had nothing to do with politics. There was no allusion either to Bolshevism or Fascism. The Minister of Beaux Arts

up from passing wheels, and circles on walls and windows. A steaming dray horse trotting by with a load of oats slips at a corner, strikes enormous fire, but recovers with the masterful gallantry of horses.

A smiling man in green rags stands in the gutter and repeats, "Owl Mower's armanae! Full o' prophecies, one penny!" And beyond is a cold church tower flattening up the wind to heaven.

In this way, one thing leading to another, with time dodging past you on the cold side of the road while you dawdle lazily in the sun, you cross the Liffey. You turn to see a jarvey car scamper by, little wheels bouncing. You stare amazedly at a black goat climbing over a sofa outside an antique shop. You look up and you are unspeakably delighted with the sky, as you would be with the sight of flawless shallows of sea. Your legs push through the wind.

And then—but you can hardly believe you have entered the bookshop of the man who is not Geoghegan. What is more accidental, more unaccountable, than the entrance of a bibliophile into a bookshop? Only his exit.

The man who is not Mr. Geoghegan stands there with his mouth in the parenthesis of his drooping white mustache. He speaks from Cork. He is up to his waist in books, which are stacked in buckling piles on the floor. His shop is a honeycomb of books. It is walled, ceilinged, buttressed and propped up with books. There are fractured heaps of them, sagging shelves and bending cases of them. Take them away, one thinks, and the house, already leaning, would collapse and disappear in the dust of fifty years' bookkeeping.

You may wade and clamber about the shop as much as you please. You will bring down small libraries about your ears, like disturbed pigeons. When you have ransacked floors, walls and ceiling, and you have knocked over stacks which have jumped out at you from behind corners, and when you are brown with particles of disintegrating calfskin, and your lips are dry with dust, you will go to the man for the limpid refreshment of his talk. For a start:

"It is very cold," you say.

"It is not," says he.

And there you are with a perfectly good argument started.

You look out of the door over the Liffey at the leaning flat houses on the opposite quay, with the sun inspiring their windows and hating their odd façades with a genial, lazy clarity. The tall, bending chimney stacks totter like piles of books. The rows of uneven roofs and walls are stacked leathery volumes on a shelf of street. What stories they hold! As the man says:

"There it is. Look at it. Did ye ever see the like at all for the capital of Ireland? Sure it's a happy-go-easy place an' there's no denyin' it. It's like one of them continental places I'd imagine reelly, one of them old Spanish towns where they walk about like this—"

He walks up and down, swaying his body, and lifting and depressing his arms as though they were wings and he were gliding to a seductive, indolent music.

"An' sit about like this and all—ye know what I mean to say, now?"

He looks at the sky, which is as light as a hyacinth. "It's a country of wonderful promise," he says, looking up and disregarding the earth, the winking attics and the gesticulating black chimneys poking like black fingers out of the roof.

"It's a strange country," you say.

He sighs exultingly as the ultimate, the highest praise he can give.

"By the way," you say, looking for something tangible in this wide-eyed passagery world. "I'll take that Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy if it is 6/-."

"Ah, no," he says. "It's 7/6 an' I'm not huntin' ye up on it all. I'd hardly make a penny on—"

But fumbling in your pocket you find you have barely enough for your tramfare home.

V. S. P.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their utility, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are disregarded.

"Is America's Export Trade Menaced?"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Let me thank you for the editorial in your issue of March 1, entitled "Is America's Export Trade Menaced?" wherein you comment upon my remarks with reference to the "menace" of European competition.

You quite properly make the point therein that the economic revival of Europe is by no means an exclusively unfavorable development from our point of view. The stimulation of European purchasing power and consequently of demand for essential raw materials from Latin America and the Far East is bound to react favorably not only upon our exports to the old world, but also to trans-Pacific and Latin American markets.

Incidentally, you will notice that your editorial has made a slight misinterpretation of my reference to the influence of American investments abroad. Far from being "an important factor in developing this (European) aggressiveness," our overseas investments have materially strengthened our export position and if anything serve, in part at least, as a corrective of the dangers of overseas competition.

JULIUS KLEIN,
Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

"Besmirching Great Americans"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
I was so grateful for a recent editorial, "Besmirching Great Americans," Washington and Lincoln worked with true ideals for a great country in their day. It has proved itself to be so, being one of the greatest nations in the world now.

We farmers' wives have so much to be glad for since prohibition came in, doing away with so much misery and low life that we cannot want anything in the line of beer and all that goes with it to come back.

We can have our community doings and parties with harmony and pleasure to all, whereas there used to be so much and more or less trouble caused by drunken men, and young boys, too.

We can look for everything that is noble and great in a home, state and nation where prohibition is respected and upheld.

A. R. T.

Dalbo, Minn.